The New-York Times.

VOL. X....NO. 3080. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, AUGUST 6, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS

THE GREAT REBELLION.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

The Agreement Between Gen. McClellan and the Press.

The Pay of the Troops Increased Four Dollars a Month.

IMPORTANT FROM SANDY HOOK.

A Body of Rebel Cavalry at Martinsburgh.

A Party of them Surprised by a Detachment of the New-York Twenty-eighth.

A Number Killed, Wounded and Taken Prisoners.

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

PROCLAMATION BY THE NEW GOVERNOR

Confederate Troops Warned to Leave the State.

Great Union Triumph in Kentucky.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug. 5.

Major-Gen. BUTLER returned to Fortress Monroe *via* Baltimore, this afternoon. He had leave to visit Washington, and came here for the purpose of looking after the confirmation of his appointment as a Major-General, which hangs fire in the Senate, but which will probably now go through. Some four or five other similar nominations were also laid over, and continued under advisement when the Senate went into Executive Session to-day. The Senate has manifested quite a disposition to look with a careful eye to nominations; and it will not be surprising if, when that body adjourns, there are not quite as many Major-Generals and Brigadier-Generals as the country had reason to fear.

THE TREASURY.

The monthly statement of the United States Treasurer shows that he had $7,282,475 21 subject to his draft on the 1st inst. This statement includes, as yet subject to draft, various sums deposited with the Sub-Treasurers of the rebel States, which I suppose is most emphatically a legal fiction. It is a little singular that the Sub-Treasurer of South Carolina paid in full, and not a cent is recorded as subject to draft in his hands.

PUBLISHING MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

The *Star* and *Republican*, of this city, continue to publish the arrival and disposition of our troops in this vicinity, notwithstanding the agreement not to do so, entered into by the representatives of the Press here at the request of Gen. MCCLELLAN, and the enemy are undoubtedly furnished as usual with files of the local Press, containing valuable information.

THE FEELING IN FRANCE.

I believe Prince NAPOLEON has not hesitated to state explicitly to at least one member of the Cabinet here in Washington that the Emperor of France is extremely desirous that the Government shall promptly and effectually suppress the rebellion, and that our Government has his warmest sympathies.

POSTAL TREATY WITH MEXICO.

The Mexican Postal Treaty is to be taken up to-morrow morning in the Senate. It will be confirmed without difficulty.

STRAGGLERS RETURNING.

Numbers of our troops who strayed from the main body at the time of the retreat from Bull Run are daily reaching the city, or the lines of our camps, in some instances after experiencing great privations. Many reached our camp at the Relay House, whence they have been forwarded here.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

The proceedings in the House, to-day, were without much regard to ceremony. Hardly a quorum was present, and the occasion was seized, as usual, to put through some resolutions of inquiry, instructions, investigation, &c., that would hardly pass muster in a full house, or at any time except upon the last day of the session.

A BOGUS TAX-BILL.

The pretended tax-bill published in the *Herald* this morning is a sheer fabrication. It is the original House bill, without the Senate bill, embodying Senator SIMMONS' tariff clauses. The bill, as passed, contains about fifty-four sections; the bill in the *Herald* contains seventy-six sections.

COOKING FOR THE ARMY.

Mr. JAMES M. SANDERSON, who has for the past two months been engaged in an effort to improve the cooking for our troops, in the following letter from Gen. MCCLELLAN has evidence that his labors have been appreciated by the Commander of the Army of the Potomac:

HEAD-QUARTERS DIVISION OF THE POTOMAC,
WASHINGTON, Aug. 3, 1861.

SIR: I have received your letter of the 2d inst. in relation to your proposed culinary reform in the Army. From my observation in the field, I am satisfied that the health and comfort, and consequent efficiency, of the troops in actual service, would be greatly promoted by the adoption of a plan suggested by you, and I strongly recommend it to favorable consideration.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
GEO. B. MCCLELLAN,
Major-General U. S. A., Commanding Division,
Washington, D. C.

JAMES M. SANDERSON, Esq.

SECESSIONISTS ABSENT FROM WASHINGTON.

Among the residents at the National Capital there is a large class who either covertly or openly have a strong sympathy with the rebel cause. There are many whose antipathy to the Government is so great that, rather than continue to reside in the city so long as it is surrounded by Government troops, they have left and betaken themselves to Virginia; and, at the present time, furnished houses to rent, principally the residences of absent Secessionists, are numerous. Among these absentees are Dr. Cornelius Boyle, Dr. Garnett, a son-in-law of Henry A. Wise, Dr. Cleary, Dr. Smith, Mr. Cook, George E. Kirk, Ex-Mayor Lennox, all of whom are large property-holders. Some of them are at Manassas Junction, and it is said that Dr. BOYLE holds a commission in the rebel Army as Major. So desperate is their devotion to a bad cause, that private intelligence received in Washington announces that they have asked the rebel leaders not to fail to strike a blow on Washington the first favorable opportunity, and that, if it needs be their property be destroyed in the attempt, not to hesitate to resort to the destruction from any considerations of their interests.

DANGERS OF NAVIGATION.

The city is now with the mercury at 95°, nearly out of ice—the scarcity being occasioned by the non-arrival of the usual supplies from Boston. On account of the reported batteries at Aquia Creek and Potomac Point, private shippers of all kinds of freight are fearful of forwarding vessels to ascend the Potomac. Lumber now arrives by railroad, instead of by water, thus increasing the freight to treble the usual rates.

BRITISH GOLD IN RICHMOND.

A Northern gentleman, who arrived two days since from Richmond, announces that at the date of his departure, and for some time previously, there was a great abundance of British coin circulated in the city, being for the most part sovereigns. It was currently reported that large amounts of gold had been advanced by British capitalists upon the new crop.

COMING HOME.

Col. WARD, of the Thirty-eighth, goes to New-York in the morning. The rigid discipline now enforced has forced several of the officers of the regiments to resign, owing to their manifest incapacity. Col. WARD goes to New-York for the purpose of obtaining suitable officers to take the places of those who have resigned.

INCREASE OF SOLDIERS' PAY.

The House to-day passed the bill providing that privates shall hereafter be paid fifteen dollars per month, instead of eleven dollars, as at present. The House also passed the bill providing that volunteers and militia shall be paid from the date of their enlistment, instead of from the day of their being sworn into service, as at present. This will give the volunteers and militia from New-York pay for about a month more than they have heretofore received.

ARRIVAL OF ICE FOR THE HOSPITALS.

Fifty tons of ice arrived from New-York, today, for the use of the sick and wounded, and was sent to the hospitals.

MOVEMENTS OF PRINCE NAPOLEON.

The Prince NAPOLEON, to-day, called upon the Secretary of State at the State Department. In the afternoon he visited the Navy-yard, and, under the guidance of Commander DAHLGREN examined the various manufacturing shops. He expressed his decided approbation of the peculiar construction of the Dahlgren, and his opinion that it was the most perfect adaptation of metal that he had ever examined. The Prince returned to a State dinner at Secretary SEWARD'S. The tables were spread for twenty-one guests. On the right of Mrs. FREDERICK W. SEWARD were the Prince, Commander DAHLGREN, United States Navy; Lieut.-Col. RAYAN, Aide-de-Camp to the Prince, and M. DE GEOFREY, Secretary of Legation. On the left of Mrs. SEWARD were Baron GEROLT, Russian Minister; Hon. THOS. A. SCOTT, Assistant Secretary of War; Capt. BAUFILS, of the Prince's Yacht, and Gen. MEIGS, of the United States Army. On the right of Secretary SEWARD were Count MERCIER, Gen. MANSFIELD, United States Army; Lieut.-Col. PISANI, of the Prince's Suite; M. BARACHE, Capt. DUPONT, and Col. SEATON. On the left were Speaker GROW, Signor BERTINATTI, M. SAND, Prof. BACHE and Hon. F. W. SEWARD, Assistant Secretary of State. The Marine Band was present, and on the opening of the dining-room played *Partant pour la Syrie*.

The table was magnificent. The service of blue and gold was inscribed "*Esse quam Videri*," which seemed to have a peculiar appropriateness, and to be recognized by the Prince as the real motto of the country. Mrs. SEWARD was dressed in pure white, her dress being adorned with natural flowers.*

THE SENATE IN SESSION.

The Senate is still in executive session, and will probably be in session all night. The last batch of Army appointments are under discussion. Refreshments have been supplied for the use of Senators during their protracted sitting.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug. 5.

The representatives of the newspaper Press, at Washington, recently held a consultation with Major-Gen. MCCLELLAN, at his special invitation, when a committee was unanimously directed to be appointed, in view of the suggestions from him on that occasion, to transmit them to the editors of all newspapers in the loyal States and District of Columbia.

First—That all such Editors be requested to refrain from publishing, either as editorial or correspondence, any description, or from any point, any matter that may furnish aid and comfort to the enemy.

Second—That they be also requested, and earnestly solicited, to signify to their correspondents, here and elsewhere, their approval of the foregoing suggestion, and to comply with it in spirit and letter.

The Committee resolved that the Government be respectfully requested to afford the representatives of the Press facilities for obtaining and immediately transmitting all information suitable for publication, particularly touching engagements with the enemy.

Gen. MCCLELLAN has signed his approval.

A bill, which has passed both Houses, providing for punishment of crimes against the United States visits with imprisonment and fine, any one who enlists persons, white or black, to aid the rebellion, as well as those enlisted, while another kindred bill debars the owner of a slave who employs him in a similar service, from any claim for his recovery, thus freeing the slave from his disloyal master.

Through the efforts of Gen. SICKLES, an important provision has been adopted by Congress. All volunteers accepted by the President and mustered into service for one, two or three years, or for and during the war, are to be paid from that time, without waiting until they reach the rendezvous. The increased pay of $4 per month to volunteers, involves an additional yearly expenditure from the Treasury of about $20,000,000. This provision has been embodied in the form of law.

The Senate, at an early hour this afternoon, went into Executive session on the Army appointments, including those for the new regular regiments. Many of them were warmly debated. No adjournment had taken place at 10½ o'clock.

Prince NAPOLEON visited the Navy-yard to-day, accompanied by the French Minister. He was received with the national salute, and the tri-color was run up in his honor. He was conducted through the yard by Capt. DAHLGREN and officers, by whom he was hospitably entertained.

It now appears certain that the rebels have only 15 cannon belonging to our Army. Several nights ago they were greatly alarmed, fearing an attack was to be made upon them in the neighborhood of Fairfax Court-House. Accordingly, about 1,500 men were sent to that vicinity. Strong parties of their cavalry are continually scouring the country this side of Fairfax.

It is not known what number of troops they have there, but they are making preparations by means of rail to reinforce Vienna, Centreville and Fairfax Court-house, whenever they may deem it necessary. Late events have emboldened them in their operations.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug. 5.

Mr. KING, of New-York, presented a petition from citizens of Western New-York in favor of a National armory at the village of Geneseo.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, presented a memorial from ALFRED GUTHRIE on the subject of steam floating batteries.

Mr. TRUMBULL also presented a petition from citizens of Illinois in favor of the prosecution of the war.

Mr. SAULSBURY, of Delaware, moved to take up the resolution, offered by him some time since, proposing certain amendments to the Constitution for an adjustment of the present difficulties.

The motion was disagreed to by Yeas 11, Nays 24.

YEAS—Messrs. Breckinridge, Bright, Carlisle, Johnson of Missouri, Latham, McDougal, Pearce, Polk, Powell, Rice and Saulsbury.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, of Kentucky, moved to take up the Confiscation bill as returned from the House, and moved to concur in the amendment of the House.

The motion to take up was agreed to.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE asked for the yeas and nays on the amendment of the House.

The amendment was agreed to by Yeas, 24; Nays, 11.

NAYS—Messrs Breckinridge, Bright, Carlisle, Cowan, Johnson, of Missouri, Latham, Pearce, Polk, Powell, Rice and Saulsbury.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE offered a petition, signed by 600 citizens of Niagara County, New-York, deprecating civil war as leading to disunion, and asking Congress to pass amendments to the Constitution, or call immediately a National Convention.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE said that the petition was accompanied by a letter, stating that many names would be added if Congress will continue in session a few days longer.

Mr. HARRIS presented a memorial from the Chamber of Commerce of New-York on the tariff.

The memorial was read and laid on the table.

Mr. HARRIS, of New-York, also presented a bill for the incorporation of the Washington Railway Company, which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a joint resolution, authorizing CHARLES T. JAMES to rifle one large cannon and have it tested; also, to provide for the examination JAMES' projectile for rifle cannon.

Mr. HALE also reported a resolution that the salary of ASBURY DICKENS, late Secretary of the Senate, be continued for one year. Laid over.

Mr. HALE also reported a bill to provide for further enlistment in the Navy of the United States. Passed.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, moved to take up the House bill, to promote the efficiency of the Engineer corps. Agreed to.

Several amendments were then made to the bill.

Mr. WILSON moved to amend, so as to add $4 a month to the pay of the privates and non-commissioned officers of the volunteers, to continue for three years.

After some discussion, the amendment was withdrawn, with a view to offer it in a separate bill.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Missouri, offered the following amendment:

That this Congress recommend to the Governors of the several States that delegates be elected from each Congressional District, to form a General Convention, to meet at Louisville, Kentucky, to take measures for the restoration of peace to the country.

Mr. CARLISLE, of Virginia, said no man was more in favor of peace than himself, but in the presence of a large army to overthrow the Government, he thought it very inopportune. Such an amendment ought not to be offered till such army was disbanded. He thought such an amendment, instead of producing peace, would only prolong the civil war.

Mr. MCDOUGAL, of California, said the passage of such an amendment was not only inopportune but intensely cowardly.

The amendment was disagreed to by Yeas 9, Nays 29.

YEAS—Messrs. Bayard, Breckinridge, Bright, Johnson of Missouri, Latham, Pearce, Polk, Powell and Saulsbury.

The bill then passed.

Mr. TRUMBULL, from the Judiciary Committee, reported the bill relative to appeals in certain land cases in California.

After amendment it was passed.

Mr. COLLAMER, of Vermont, offered a resolution that the President *pro tem* of the Senate, elected in the absence of the Vice-President, hold office until another one is elected, and perform all the duties of the President *pro tem*.

Mr. COLLAMER'S resolution was discussed at some length and laid over.

Mr. FOSTER, of Connecticut, moved to take up the report of the Committee on the Judiciary, in the case of the Kansas contested seat.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill to increase the pay of privates and non-commissioned officers of the Army, volunteers, marines and sailors.

The bill provides for an increase in the pay of $2 per month. Laid over.

Mr. LANE, of Kansas, said that he never had accepted the appointment of Brigadier-General, or acted in any way as a Brigadier-General. If the Kansas Brigade, after it was formed, should signify a desire to have him (LANE) as their leader, then he would feel it his duty to lead them, and when he did accept of any such appointment, then he would inform the Senate, and resign his seat.

After further discussion, the Senate refused to proceed to the consideration of the report.

Mr. WILSON introduced a bill in relation to the Army and Volunteers of the United States. The bill legalizes and approves of the proclamations of the President, calling out volunteers, &c.

Mr. PEARCE, of Maryland, objected to the present consideration of the bill.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, explained that the bill referred only to acts connected with the military.

Mr. PEARCE withdrew his objection.

Mr. SAULSBURY, of Delaware, renewed the objection, but after further explanation withdrew it.

Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky, renewed the objection.

The bill was finally laid over.

Mr. WILSON moved to take up the bill increasing the pay of privates and non-commissioned officers of the Army and volunteers, marines and sailors.

Mr. COLLAMER, of Vermont, moved to amend so as to increase the pay $4 a month, instead of $2. Carried, by Yeas, 18; Nays, 17.

Mr. WILSON moved to amend by adding the bill "approving and legalizing the military proclamations of the President."

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, of Kentucky, said that this amendment looked a little like his old friend, "the joint resolution approving the acts of the President, &c." He thought, however, that in this amendment there was some omission, which looked like leaving the other resolution alone.

Mr. WILSON said there was an omission, but that they intended to call up the joint resolution.

The amendment was agreed to, and the bill passed.

Executive Session. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug. 5.

Mr. PHELPS, of Missouri, appeared in his seat for the first time this session.

The Speaker laid before the House a letter from Mr. CURTIS, stating that he has sent to the Governor of Iowa his resignation as a Representative from that State, duties of a military character prompting him to this course.

It will be recollected he has recently been appointed Brigadier-General.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio, introduced a joint resolution, referring to a Convention of the States to amend the Constitution. On his motion, it was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

The House passed the Senate bill creating a Metropolitan Police system for the District of Columbia, and establish a Police therefor. It was not even read.

Mr. CALVERT, of Maryland, offered a preamble setting forth that, while it is the duty of Congress, by proper legislation, to strengthen the hands of the Government to maintain the supremacy of the laws, it is no less their duty to examine into the original causes of the dissension, and apply such remedies as may restore peace; and concluding with a resolution that a joint committee be appointed, consisting of nine members of the House, and four of the Senate, to consider and report such amendments to the Constitution as would restore confidence and insure the preservation of the Union.

Mr. LOVEJOY, of Illinois, moved that the resolution lie on the table. Carried—72 against 39.

Mr. MAY, of Maryland, introduced a preamble, concluding with resolutions, as follows:

That the Republican Party, having achieved success on a sectional and social issue, is responsible for our present national misfortunes.

That the uncompromising spirit of that party has prevented compromise when the same was practicable.

That it is impossible, by force of arms, to subjugate the seceded States, which are united to a man in defence of their sacred rights against the most cruel and merciless usages, etc.

And that in view of all the public calamities, recognizing the necessity which controls human affairs, it becomes the duty of Congress to provide for the appointment of Commissioners to procure an armistice to preserve peace at all events, and directed so to compromise as to preserve the Union, if possible; and that if this cannot be done, to provide for the peaceful separation of those States which have seceded and of others which may hereafter secede.

Messrs. BINGHAM, of Ohio, and LOVEJOY, of Illinois, severally objected to the reception of the resolutions.

Mr. MAY moved a suspension of the rules, that the resolutions might be received.

The motion was disagreed to.

Mr. DIVEN, of New-York, introduced a resolution, that at a time when rebellion threatens the integrity of the Union and the overthrow of the Government, all resolutions and recommendations designed to make terms with armed rebels, are either cowardly or treasonable.

Objection being made to the reception of the resolution, Mr. DIVEN moved for a suspension of the rules.

The House refused to suspend the rules, by 56 against 30, two-thirds being necessary for that purpose.

Several gentlemen having introduced resolutions instructing the Select Committee on establishing a National Armory west of the Alleghanies, and to inquire into the expediency of locating it at specified places in Indiana and Ohio,

Mr. WICKLIFFE, of Kentucky, moved an amendment, which was adopted, (amid much laughter,) extending the instructions to the Congressional District of every member west of the Alleghany Mountains.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM asked leave to present a number of petitions from several States, asking for a peaceful adjustment of our national difficulties. The reason why he asked their presentation in open House was that the Congressional *Globe* does not contain the record of petitions presented under the rule.

Messrs. BLAKE, of Ohio, and others objected, when Mr. VALLANDIGHAM asked—What has become of the right of petition?

Mr. BLAIR, of Missouri, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill, which was passed, to pay the volunteer company under Capt. WHITE for protecting the railroad bridge at Oakland, Md.

On motion of Mr. FENTON, of New-York, it was resolved that, when the House adjourn to-day, it be until to-morrow at 11 A. M. Difficulty, he said, was from time to time experienced in securing a quorum, as many of the members have gone home.

Mr. ALLEN, of Ohio, asked, but the House refused to suspend the rules, in order to introduce a resolution that, whenever the people of the disloyal States shall lay down their arms, the war ought to cease, and that, in the judgment of this House, it is no part the object of the operations on the part of the United States to interfere with the institution of Slavery in any slaveholding State.

Mr. MCKNIGHT, of Pennsylvania, asked if this resolution was not substantially that heretofore introduced by Mr. CRITTENDEN, and passed by the House.

The Speaker declared the debate out of order.

Mr. KELLOGG, of Illinois, asked and obtained leave to report, from the Judiciary Committee, a bill fixing the number of the members of the House of Representatives under the late census, after March 3, 1863, at 239, to be apportioned among the several States in accordance with the act of 1850.

The bill was passed.

The House concurred in the Senate's amendment to the bill authorizing additional enlistments in the Navy. It strikes out the word "marines."

The bill was passed.

The Senate joint resolution, authorizing experiments with James' rifled cannon projectiles, was passed.

The Senate bill to increase the Engineer Corps and Topographical Engineer Corps, with an amendment providing for two additional Inspector-Generals of the Army, was passed.

Mr. BLAIR stated that the House had three times substantially passed this bill.

Mr. PORTER, of Indiana, from the Judiciary Committee, reported the Senate bill, providing for holding District and Circuit Courts of the United States during the temporary absence or inability of the Judges. Passed.

Mr. PORTER also reported the Senate bill, requiring an oath of allegiance, and to support the Constitution from those in the civil service of the United States, and declaring that a refusal to take the oath shall be considered cause for dismissal, and the breaking of the oath to subject the offender to indictment for perjury. Passed.

Mr. COX, of Ohio, asked leave to offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That the member from New-York who endeavored to introduce a resolution denouncing over forty members of this House, who voted for propositions to adjust our National difficulties, as "cowards and traitors," deserves the censure of this House and of all good patriots, for the falsity, arrogance and insult to his peers contained in this unparliamentary resolution.

Mr. COLFAX reminded Mr. COX that the gentleman (DIVEN) who offered the resolution to which he referred, was not now in his seat.

Mr. COX replied that he wanted his own resolution to accompany that of the gentleman from New-York (DIVEN.)

The House refused to suspend the rules to receive the resolution of Mr. COX.

On motion of Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, the House took up the Senate bill adding four dollars a month to the pay of Non-Commissioned Officers, musicians, volunteers, marines, seamen and ordinary seamen, and approving and legalizing all the acts under the proclamations of the President after March 4, 1861, respecting the Army and Navy, regarding them of the same effect as if they had been warranted by the previously expressed will of Congress.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM objected unless there could be a distinct vote on the second section of the bill, approving all the acts of the President.

Mr. STEVENS proposed to reduce the increased pay from $4 to $2. He remarked that the expenses of the Government were at the rate of $1,250,000 per day. He (STEVENS) could not see where the money was to come from—hence his amendment.

The amendment was rejected by 32 against 66.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM'S motion to strike out the second section of the bill being under consideration,

Mr. WICKLIFFE, of Kentucky, asked to be excused from voting, stating that he did not approve of all the measures of the President.

The House refused to excuse Mr. WICKLIFFE, but when his name was called he was absent.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM'S motion was rejected, by 19 against 74.

The bill was then passed, in the same form in which it came from the Senate.

Mr. LOVEJOY, of Illinois, introduced a bill to repeal so much of the law as exempts a witness who testifies before an investigating committee from prosecuting in a court of justice.

Mr. WICKLIFFE said that he would vote for it, as under that clause the contractors and the company who stole the Indian bonds got clear.

Without disposing of the bill, the House adjourned.

AFFAIRS IN MISSOURI.

PROCLAMATION BY THE NEW GOVERNOR.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Monday, Aug. 5.

Gov. GAMBLE has issued a proclamation to the people of Missouri, the principal features of which are as follows:

I do hereby strictly charge and enjoin upon all sheriffs and other magistrates who are conservators of the peace, to use all the powers conferred upon them by law in arresting and bringing to punishment all persons who shall disturb the public peace, by using violence against any of their fellow-citizens, and especially are you charged to bring to justice all who combine to practice violence against other persons on account of their political opinions, and if force should be employed to resist you in the discharge of your duties to an extent that you cannot overcome by the means provided by law, you are charged to make known that fact to this Department, that proper measures may be taken in such cases. It is enjoined on all citizens that they perform the duty of giving information of deposits of munitions of war belonging to the State, that they may come to the possession of the State without being captured by the troops of the United States. It is further enjoined on all citizens of a suitable age, to enrol themselves in military organizations, that they may take part in the defence of the State. All citizens who are embodied under the act of the late Assembly, commonly called the "Military law," are notified that the law has been abrogated, the troops disbanded, and the act, of the same session, for the appointment of a Major General has been annulled, and all soldiers are enjoined to cease acting in a military capacity.

If those citizens who, at the call of the late Governor, have taken up arms, choose to return voluntarily to their homes, to the peaceful pursuit of their occupations, they will find in the present Executive a determination to afford them all the security in his power, and there is no doubt entertained that they will be unmolested.

The officers and the troops of the Confederate States who have invaded Missouri, are notified that it is against the will of the people of Missouri that they should continue on the soil of the State, and that their continuance in Missouri will be considered an act of war, designed to bring upon our State the horrors of war, which Missouri wishes to avoid. They are therefore notified to depart at once from the State.

(Signed) HAMILTON R. GAMBLE.

Since the Governor's proclamation was written, the following dispatch has been received:

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.

To His Excellency H. R. Gamble, Governor of Missouri:

In reply to your message addressed to the President, I am directed to say that, if by a proclamation you promise security to persons in arms, who voluntarily return to their allegiance, and become peaceable and loyal, this Government will cause the promise to be respected.

(Signed) SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

IMPORTANT MOVEMENT BY GEN. POPE.

MEXICO, Mo., Saturday, Aug. 3.

By to-morrow night, or the next morning, the County seats of Warren, Montgomery, Lincoln, Calloway, Audiam, Pike, Rollo, Monroe, Randolph, Howard, Mason, Shelby, Marion, Lewis, Knox, Lynn, Scotland, Clark and Livingston Counties, by a simultaneous movement, will be occupied by strong bodies of United States forces, the commanding officers of whom will appoint a committee of public safety from the responsible citizens of the county, whose duty it shall be to preserve the peace in their respective counties. Each Committee shall consist of not more than four persons, and whenever it can be consistently done, the county officers shall be elected members. No one thus appointed shall be permitted to decline, or shall fail to perform the duties, under such penalties as the Commanding General shall affix. These Committees are charged, according to orders issued by Gen. POPE, with maintaining peace and order in their respective counties, and shall have power to call out all citizens of the county, to assemble at such time and place and in such numbers as may be necessary to secure these objects. Any one who shall refuse to obey such call will be turned over to the military authorities. If the people of the counties respectively are not able or willing to enforce the peace among themselves, and to prevent the organizing of companies to make war upon the United States, the military force will perform the service, but the expenses must be paid by the county in which such service is necessary. To secure their prompt payment, a levy of sufficient amount of property will be made by the officer in command.

On the call of a majority of the Committee of Safety in each county, troops will be sent to keep the peace, but as such expenditures are for the benefit of the people concerned, who have in nearly every case the power to discharge the service themselves, the troops will be quartered upon them, and be supported by the county in the manner specified above, the whole period it may be necessary for them to remain.

If, in consequence of a disturbance not reported by the Committee, the General commanding finds it necessary to send a force into any county to restore order, they will be in like manner billeted upon the county, unless the combinations against the peace are too powerful to be resisted, or the parties engaged in them were organized in other counties, and brought on the disturbances by actual invasion. It is not believed that the first case can arise in any county of North Missouri; and in the second, the forces will be marched into the county or counties where the marauding parties were organized, or from wherever they made the invasion, and will in like manner be quartered on them. If peace and good order are preserved, the troops will not be required; when they are disturbed, they will be restored at the expense of the county.

To preserve the peace is the duty of all good citizens, and so all will alike suffer from the breach of it. Men of every shade of political opinion can act together in the discharge of a duty as full of interest to one as another. All persons who have hitherto been led away to take up arms against the United States are notified that, by returning and laying down their arms at the nearest military post, and by performing their duty hereafter as peaceful, and lawful, and law-abiding citizens, they will not be molested by military forces, nor so far as the General commanding can influence in the matter, will they be subjected to punishment, unless they have committed murder, or some other aggravated offence.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS AT ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Aug. 5.

Yesterday was the hottest day of the season, the thermometer standing at 105 in the shade at 3 P. M. Fifteen deaths, from the effect of the heat, are reported by the *Courier*.

Six new regiments of volunteers are nearly ready to be mustered into service for the war.

Twenty car loads of shot, shell, &c., has reached here since Saturday; also a large number of Enfield rifles and a considerable quantity of powder. Five car loads of ammunition reached Cairo Saturday by the Illinois Central Railroad.

RELEASE OF UNION MEN.

KANSAS CITY, Monday, Aug. 5, 1861.

The steamer *West Wind*, with 460 of the First Regiment of the Nebraska Feluniteers, and one company of regulars, from Fort Leavenworth, under Col THAYER, arrived at this place last evening. At 3 o'clock this morning, they proceeded to Independence, Mo., arriving there at 6 A. M. After making a circuit of the city, the command formed a line in front of the jail, when Col. THAYER and Capt. SULLY

GEN. BANKS' COMMAND.

A SQUAD OF REBEL CAVALRY

SANDY HOOK, Monday, Aug.

This morning a detachment of the New-York Twenty-eighth surprised a squad of rebel cavalry a house opposite the Point of Rocks, and killed wounded five, and took seven prisoners, captured the horses, and secured

It is reported that a considerable force of cavalry has occupied Martinsburgh.

There is no danger of an attack here.

SANDY HOOK, Md., Monday, Aug.

The camp was startled this morning by firing along the Maryland Heights. In the vicinity of the encampment the regiments and batteries are formed ready to repel invasion, but it proves to be the Massachusetts Twelfth, skirmishing.

Corporal A. ALONZO CRAW, of the New-York regiment, died yesterday, of typhoid fever.

Private JAMES MCGARRICK, of Company I, of the Twenty-eighth, was accidentally shot dead this morning.

The weather is intensely hot.

THE MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Aug.

In the Maryland Legislature to-day, Mr. WEBB, from the Committee to whom was referred the memorial of the Police Commissioners, made a long report, followed by resolutions and preamble setting forth as arbitrary and unconstitutional the course of the Government in superseding the Police Board, and imprisoning Marshal KANE and the Commissioners.

The Committee appeal to the most extreme to the whole people of the country, of all parties and opinions, to take warning by the [illegible] nations mentioned, and come to the rescue of the institutions of the country, so that whatever may be the issue of the melancholy conflict, which is now entering the land with sacrifice, and threatens to overwhelm it with debt and ruin, there may at least survive to us, when it is over, the republican form of Government which our fathers bequeathed us, and the inestimable rights which they framed to perpetuate.

Another resolution provides for the transmission of copies of the report to our Senators and Representatives in Congress and to the Governors of the several States, to be laid before their respective Legislatures. They were adopted by a vote of [illegible] Yeas, all the Union members voting in the affirmative.

AFFAIRS AT FORTRESS MONROE.

THE REBELS AT WORK AT REDPOINT.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sunday, Aug. 4,
BALTIMORE, Monday, Aug.

The Vermont Regiment is now embarking for Newport's News, and will sail for home, via Boston, early to-morrow morning.

It is said that Col. BARNES has sent in his resignation, but he still remains at Newport's News.

More order and discipline prevails since the prohibition of intoxicating drinks. Hereafter all liquors sent to Old Point, belonging to officers or privates, are to be examined by the Provost-Marshal, and the spiritous liquors found in them will be turned over to the Hospital.

The *S. R. Spalding* will carry to Boston the captured Winans steam-gun.

LA MOUNTAIN has discovered that the Confederates are mounting two very large guns on Sewell's Point, probably with an idea of annoying the shipping at Old Point, if not the Fortress itself.

GEN. PIERCE AND THE GREAT BETHEL FIGHT.

BOSTON, Monday, Aug.

Brig.-Gen. PIERCE publishes a statement with regard to the Great Bethel fight, in which he says that he acted under explicit orders, but that the plan of attack and orders accompanying it betrayed a want of knowledge of the enemy's position and force; that his command was composed of raw troops with only 20 rounds of ammunition, his artillery force having but 12 rounds, barely enough for five minutes' fire; that the cause of the retreat of the friendly regiments was owing to the neglect of Col. BENDIX to notify the detachment, which was ordered from Newport's News, to wear or [illegible] white badge worn on the arm.

Gen. PIERCE, in conclusion, says: "After the blame had been taken place, and public opinion had fastened on me the opprobium of the defeat, I applied for a Court of Inquiry, that the facts might be investigated, the blame, if there was any, rest on the proper shoulders. In answer to my application, say my demand was received but one reply—that a Court of Inquiry would reveal far too much that would injure the service."

THE KENTUCKY ELECTION.

ANOTHER GREAT UNION TRIUMPH.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, Aug.

At the Legislative election, Mr. HARNEY, editor of the *Democrat*, was elected over Ex-Governor MOREHEAD by 900 to 1,100 majority, which reduces the Union majority in Jefferson County. The Union majority in this city is about 6,000.

Judge BUCKNER, Union, is elected over [illegible] CRAY, in Fayette County, by 200 to one majority.

RICHARD C. ANDERSON, Union, nephew of Maj. ANDERSON, of Fort Sumpter, is elected in Franklin County by 300 or 400 majority. J. W. JACOBS, Union, is elected in Oldham County.

The returns thus far indicate a relative Union majority as large or larger than at the last Congressional election.

All was quiet at the Falls to-day. Late in the afternoon, a pistol rencontre occurred at the Galt House, between EDWARD CHRISTMAN and THOMAS SAVAGE, wherein both were severely injured, the latter probably fatally.

DR. BRECKINRIDGE.

The Trenton *Gazette* says:

WILLIAM BRECKINRIDGE, son of Rev. Dr. ROBERT BRECKINRIDGE, of Kentucky, who was last year in the College of New-Jersey, has been admitted into the Army at West Point. Dr. BRECKINRIDGE visited Princeton a few days since, and expressed an unbounded confidence that Kentucky will never go out of the Union; and that if by any unexpected movement the Legislature, about to be elected, should [illegible] the people will have civil war, and will fight it out to the battle to the last; the popular voice, he said, is decidedly for the Union."

A SECEDING PRESBYTERY.

The Charleston Presbytery, in session at Columbia, S. C., on the 26th ult., passed resolutions [illegible] ing its relations with the Old School Presbyterian General Assembly. The process of severance [illegible] secession of Dr. THORNWELL'S resolution, by 64 A[illegible]

SLAVERY AND THE WAR.

SPEECH OF WENDELL PHILLIPS, ESQ., AT THE CELEBRATION OF WEST INDIES EMANCIPATION,

AT ABINGTON, MASS., AUG. 1, 1861.

From the Liberator.

...r: I suppose the day dictates ... the great interest of this day is as ... of British Emancipation. That ... blessing, the highest privilege, ... us was ever given to a people—the ...ncipate, peacefully, nearly a million ...ves. By moral agitation, as the re... of thought and purpose, like an or... of law, a great people swept out ... an infamous institution, rooted in old ...ense wealth, great social power. As ...ow, it is the only instance in history, ... modern. Slavery has been everywhere; ... abolished in various ways; but the Eng... may boast, as a thoughtful, Christian ...ty, that they have set in history an exam... the power of simple principle to change ...ous social institutions. I am not about ...ine whether it was unalloyed, disinter... religious principle, or whether there mingled ... it the self-interest of the commercial ... and the dread of future trouble in na... affairs. I only know that, peacefully, by ..., not by cannon, by an act of Parliament, ... ordinary laws are changed, the whole ...al condition of the West India Islands was re...dered. What has been the result? There ... never been an hour of war in those islands. ...re has not been one instance of resistance to ...il process. The forms of law are guarded, not ... bayonets in the hands of white men, but by ...ayonets in the hands of emancipated slaves. [Applause.] The only complaint is, that the ne...ro will not work for the white man; he finds ...better employment at home. The only complaint ...is, that the former slave population is so shrewd, ...so thrifty, with so much forethought, that, as in ...our Western States, Iowa and Wisconsin, you ...cannot find men to hire. Men have the brains to ...work for themselves; and the English planter ...cries out to the Government, as the farmers of the ...Western States cry out to the civilized world, ..."We have wealth, acres, but our neighbors are so ...forehanded and independent we cannot hire any...body to work our land. Give us laborers!" That ...fact, which proves the advancing, essential pros...perity of the Western States, proves, in the same ...way, the well-grounded prosperity of the laboring ...classes of the West Indies. The real complaint ...never has been that the black man would not ...work. The complaint has been, "He can work ...for himself to so much better advantage that we ...cannot get anybody to work at a shilling a day."

Again: England exports to these islands, I may safely say, double—perhaps I might say, four times—the amount of manufactured articles that she did in the days of Slavery. England never sells without getting her pay for it. No man can pay without work; and if those emancipated slaves buy two or four dollars' worth now, where they bought one before, either they had laid up an immense capital during the slave time, or else they have worked well for it since. [Applause.]

Such is the lesson of to-day. What are the great elements of national prosperity? They are, law contentedly obeyed, hands intelligently, successfully industrious. No British Ministry has ever, for twenty odd years, looked into the face of rebellion in the British West Indies. There has been no time when there was not a greater demand for laborers than there was supply. There has been no moment when two looms in England were not kept active to supply the demands of the West Indies for one before. And if to that you add the moral element of the question, marriage, education, religious institutions, have been quadrupled, at the expense and by the care of the former slaves.

That is the picture which has been held up to our country for twenty-five years. What is the use of recurring to it? It is no longer within our reach. We omitted to seize the opportunity—it is gone! Thirty years ago, in England, when Lord BROUGHAM was advocating the emancipation of the slaves, I remember he used, with great effect, the trite classical story of the sybil who came to the Roman King with nine books for sale, represented as indispensable to the safety of Rome. She named her price; the proud King waved it aside. The sybil left, burned three of the books, and returned, offering six at the same cost. The confident King waved her a second time aside. She went and returned again with three, still for the same price. And then Rome bought the sacred pledge of her safety, diminished to one-third, at the same sacrifice. Twenty years ago, God set us the example of peaceful, moral emancipation, by ordinary force of law. We dashed it aside. He offers us now, at the same cost, emancipation at the mouth of the cannon—nothing else. The lesson of to-day is not for us; we must seek it further. Far off, beyond those islands, rests the Queen of the Antilles, St. Domingo. Her emancipation was different. The races had rushed to arms. Blood flowed in torrents. England was about to invade the island. Government, pushed to the extremity, at midnight, the sovereignty of the realm slipping from its grasp, in despair, as a means of keeping hold of its territory, proclaimed emancipation. It was won in blood and fire. Half the cities were burned; almost every valley floated with blood; the slave wrote the guarantee of his emancipation in the blood of seventy thousand Frenchmen, sent to subdue him. This is the only lesson left for us to-day,—this, how far short of St. Domingo can the Government stop? What is the policy that may save us from that last extremity of bloody emancipation? The British model is gone. The only question for us is, how far short can we stop of St. Domingo?

There are two or three methods before us. The first is—and this most men flatter themselves to be possible—we can conquer the South; we can keep the Union as it was. I deem that a dream. [Applause.] I hold it just this side of lunacy—nothing more. The old Union of '87 is gone beyond recovery. [Cheers.] No million of men in arms can bring it back again. I do not know that I was ever found depreciating the courage of the South. I have held that, in the nineteenth century, the age of money, it would be impossible for a Southern empire, from political and economical reasons, to survive—they would be starved out. I hold that opinion still still. But I believe I never have doubted the personal courage and intense earnestness of the Southern States. I stand to-day exactly where I have stood. I know nothing of the future but by the past. Poland, trodden under the heel of an empire whose resources are boundless, is still Poland, in arms. Hungary, crushed by the weight of half Europe on her head, is still Hungary, determined to be free. And Italy, with six centuries of demoralization, has still strangled the purpose of the French Emperor with one hand, and Austria and Russia with the other, and is Italy, united and free. [Loud cheers.] I believe that the five or six millions of Englishmen residing south of Mason and Dixon's line have hearts as bold and wills as determined as Italy, Hungary or Poland; and this nation, in the mere fight of white men and white men, will write her history a copy of the Russian history as to Poland, the Austrian history as to Hungary, and the Italian history, if she goes on to fight as she does to-day. The past proves it; and it seems to me that every thoughtful man must see it. At any rate, such will be the picture of the next ten years. I am well aware that the South has not yet dared to meet the North face to face in open field and fair fight, or at least whenever she has done so she has been beaten. Witness Kansas and Western Virginia. But for all this, I hold the South deeply in earnest, and able in open fight or by guerilla to drag on the war many years.

But that is not the only question. Foreign countries watch us. England and France watch us. England has no purpose nearer her heart than to cripple and undermine the manufacturing and commercial supremacy of the North. How can she do it? By robbing her of one-half of the Union. By seizing the opportunity to plant a rival at her side. That State, with the underhand support of English money, and English arms, can take Mexico for her right wing, and Cuba for her left, and then, with some eighteen millions of inhabitants holding the black population in chains, she will be one of the best customers that Lancashire has. How much would the British Government do to found and uphold such a State? She would do everything. And I do not believe in any such virtue in the middle classes of Great Britain as should rebuke very severely the Administration for the useful crime of acknowledging such a Confederacy; for I remember China and India. If, therefore, the war lasts two or three years, it is not a war with the Southern States alone; it is probably a war with the Southern States, supported openly or by stealth by England; specially if the death of LOUIS NAPOLEON should free England from fear of French interference or invasion; when, by the time that happens, possibly there may be a fourth party in the play. The slave may take arms in his own hands, and instead of being a counter on this chess-board, he may be a player in the game. When that comes emancipation is to be a hard work, wrung from the bloodiest war known to history. Whether it is to come from a divided Union, and afterward the failure of the Southern Confederacy to sustain itself, or whether it is to come from the indomitable rage of these Northern States, determined that, through seas of blood, no matter how deep, the Stars and Stripes shall float to the Gulf. I do not know; but, surely, it will come from the bloodiest war that history has known for half a century. For it is impossible that this war should endure three years or probably two, without the interference of European Governments, and probably of the slave. It is almost impossible that this war should continue two or three years, without great probability of the acknowledgment of the Southern Confederacy by certain portions of the Northern States. I know the anger, and pride, and determination of the Northern people; but when these looms and workshops have been silent and still for twenty-four months,—when the families of half a million of volunteers have been upon our hands,—those very hands empty and idle,—for support, when no greater progress is made than seems to be now in the conflict, how long will the North endure such a war? I am not sure that she will not find that the better policy is submission, and submit. Mark you! I have no fear of ultimate emancipation. God has broken up the fountains of this nation, and the slave is to be shaken out of his chains. [Prolonged cheering.] I can believe that the South, driven to the wall, rather than submit to the hated North, might herself, in despair, free the slaves, and writing "Emancipation" on her flag, appeal so to the cupidity of England and the rest of Europe to uphold her, and thus cripple the manufacturing North. She is easily capable of such a master-stroke of cunning statesmanship, and would bear even freedom, even be just, rather than submit to us. The only question is, how can the problem be solved with the least bloodshed, at the least cost, and with the best future? I say that every moment of delay embitters the problem; every moment of delay renders more probable the interference of other Governments; every moment of delay renders the South more a unit than she is this week. These are the reasons why I urge upon the Government and upon you, the adoption of a policy as speedily as possible. For the present, we have none. Government avows no plan. She has not even a plan of the war, much less a statesmanlike plan of how to relieve herself of the difficulty that created the war.

We drift before the storm, no hand on the helm. Government has been defeated. She deserved to be! Mr. WHITING'S letter (Hon. N. H.) complains that England does not sympathize with us. We have no right to the sympathy of England. [Hear, hear.] You and I, near at hand, with our eyes fixed on the crisis, may dimly discern through the cloud that emancipation is inevitable, spite of men and parties. But, three thousand miles off, ignorant of the heady currents that confuse our national position, why should England sympathize with your Government, which marks its first step in the war by the return of slaves, and a pledge to put down insurrections? [Applause.] I should blush for Great Britain if she sympathized with such an Administration. My lips would be the last to ask her for one word of sympathy for such a Government. What does England know? She knows only that, under our, to an Englishman, utterly incomprehensible National Government, there has arisen, between different sections of the country, a dispute as to certain arrangements of the civil force. She cannot put her hand into the disordered machine intelligently, and therefore she keeps it out. I think she does wisely; I think she does well. Do not misunderstand me while I speak thus of England. It is from no idea of the high character or lofty motives of the English government. It is the most selfish of all European governments, guided by the lowest and most interested motives; and the same is true, to some extent, of her people. But we have no claim to the sympathy of England. Neither have we a right to victory—none at all. The Government does not organize victory. I will tell you when, in my opinion, we shall be entitled to victory. When one single secession spy, traitor or pirate has been punished—[loud applause]; when the seal of Government disapprobation has been set on one single person within their power who has betrayed the Union. [Applause.] JOHN BROWN rebelled, it is claimed, against the laws of Virginia. He was hung at Charlestown. The Government said, Amen! The Government has had in its grasp at least fifty, if not a hundred, ten times deeper dyed in the guilt, if guilt it be, of resisting the laws of the Union, and she has dismissed them all? When only a quarter of the clerks in one department at Washington are traitors—*only a quarter*—I will acknowledge that the Government deserves victory. [Laughter and applause.] But while she keeps at least two-thirds disloyal men in her employ, that is not organizing victory. The battle at Bull Run was wholesale butchery, public murder; and the Government of the United States, more than any other power, is guilty of the murder, for they sent out their troops from a city full of traitors in the employ of the Government, knowing, or able to know, that every secret of the Government was probably communicated to the rebels twelve hours before those troops quitted Washington. Why do they not hang a pirate? Because JEFFERSON DAVIS says he will retaliate; and they save the life of some prisoner at Richmond by pardoning a pirate or a spy. At the same time, they please themselves by continuing to give bread to traitors in Washington, at the cost of sending out thousands of true men to be butchered on the battle-field. I mean what I say. Murder, with the full knowledge of the Government; for the Secretary who keeps his desks full of traitors, from pity to their families, or the associations of past years, is the veriest traitor to the Government. Every plan, except those made at Washington, succeeds. There has been but one—the blunder at Bethel—that has not succeeded. Missouri, one line of conquest; in Western Virginia, under MCCLELLAN, uninterrupted success; because the generals who planned the movements had around them true men. But from the nest of traitors at Washington, they organize nothing but defeat. [Hear, hear.]

Such a Government deserves the sympathy of other nations! We have not yet shown that we are a Government. When the world doubted whether the United States of America, in the Revolution, were in earnest, WASHINGTON hung ANDRE. He begged to be shot, as a soldier; and WASHINGTON replied—"By *nations*, spies are hung. I would cheerfully moderate the punishment and accede to your wishes, but I must prove to the world, in your person, that this is a nation, and has its rights." [Applause.] And ANDRE was hung. His fate settled the American Revolution. England knew it was not rebels, but a nation, with which she dealt; and she acknowledged our independence as much in consequence of that act as the surrender of CORNWALLIS. What the Government needs, to-day, is to prove its earnestness—to prove that it actually holds these rebels, traitors. The Government that, in its own Capital, sees its prisoners from Bull Run waited upon by the ladies of Washington, and furnished with every luxury, while its troops want food, is not worthy of victory. When were traitors in any other capital waited upon by such attendants, or buoyed up with such respect?

I speak of these things, because the momentous hours of this Summer are to decide what is to be the exit out of this war. To-day, Government stands strong enough in the power and enthusiasm of the North, strong enough in the fear or forbearance of Europe, to write on her banner, "Emancipation," and so make it impossible that any English Administration should acknowledge the Southern Confederacy. [Applause.] Let her delay it—let that Government once advance to break the blockade, or acknowledge the Confederacy, and the step is too late. Then we must carry emancipation, if at all, in defiance of England. We carry it now with her sympathy and with her help. This Summer is to create a public opinion, which, on the opening of Congress in December, is to strengthen the Administration's hands up to this limit of national vigor and life. If we float rudderless, let the South strengthen herself into a long war; let the North settle down to an indifference which compels the Government to recruit by drafting, not by volunteers. [The moment we get settled to that, we accept the problem of St. Domingo. We write our history on one of two leaves. Two nations—bitter civil war on the borders; constant conflict; irruption from our own soil to interfere with the Slave States; channels of trade changed, disordered, choked; Mexican civilization there. Or we write it on another page—Northern determination, resolved, spite of England, spite of the South, spite of defeat, spite of pecuniary cost, to carry the Stars and Stripes to the Gulf, and emancipate every slave they cover. [Loud applause.] One or the other. This Summer, the problem is not half so difficult. Now the slave watches our banner, counting it herald of his redemption—waiting, longing, expecting, to throw his weight into our scale. Let him see that Army penetrate the South under orders to allow no fugitive slave within its lines, and with commanders who return such to their masters, their spirits droop, their purpose dies away. Instead of warm friends, we have sullen, disappointed foes. Now, we advance into the South with four million of the people on our side. What a strength, even if no one of them takes up arms! With the slightest encouragement, they are active on our side. They judge us by acts, not words. Six months may confuse, discourage and alienate them into sullen distrust.

Now, Wall-street cries out, "We cannot afford to risk bankruptcy again by being citizens of a Union with one Slave State in it." Tell them of Disunion as sure, soon, in a dozen years, to result in emancipation and bankruptcy, Wall-street replies, "Yes, but that dozen years is my harvest. Let the future take care of itself. Disunion risks the question, whether New-York shall be the [illegible] on the topmost wave. For me, my [illegible] like dollars, *just as I have*, and for [illegible] to the Gulf, to save all [illegible] I want it *now*, to-[illegible] blood, death itself, in its fierce enthusiasm. Twelve months of enforced idleness and utter poverty may chill the ardor of the masses. Now, therefore, is the accepted time. The helm is within our reach. The question is purely domestic. Wealth, Wall-street, is the upper millstone, Anti-Slavery principle the lower; between the two, JEFFERSON DAVIS may be ground to powder. The slave holds himself ready, pressing for an opportunity; the North, to a great extent, a unit. Let the Government seize the auspicious moment. They tell us they are ready to obey public opinion. Yes, but one word from them, one act, will largely help to form it. We claim of their statesmanship to lead, not wholly to lean on others.

We, too, are to do our part. We are to visit every man, no matter what his position or his courage, with public rebuke, that falls on the great question of the hour. I acknowledge the courage of Col. COWDIN; I am glad he is a teetotaller; I remember his merits in both these respects; but never, until, in the face of the American people, he takes back the act, though he be covered from head to foot with laurels, will I forget that, without legal necessity, without proofs, with no claim, he thrust back a negro into the hell of Virginia Slavery, as his soldier baptism in this war. ["Shame."] No military success is to blot it out. If he were to stand before an hundred batteries, never, till he disavows that act, cruel and illegal, can he fit himself for the society of honorable men. [Applause.]

I know what it is to be a critic. I suppose it is fated I shall always be such. [A voice—"We hope so."] But so long as I stand here, and four million of black men there, no man within the hearing of my voice shall betray their cause without hearing it. [Hearty applause.] And if, with the memory of that sad and bloody week of the surrender of THOMAS SIMS in the Capital of the State, your Governor appoints as the Colonel of a Massachusetts regiment the infamous and brutal United States Marshal who led that surrender, CHARLES DEVENS, I shall say here and everywhere, that he has broken the promise of his whole life, forfeited the confidence of his friends, disgraced the office he holds, and insulted the Commonwealth. You may forget, I never shall, until I see them on their knees in public repentance, either the Marshal in the Sims case or the Burns case; and whoever, at such an hour as this, places in the right hand of CHARLES DEVENS or of WATSON FREEMAN the broad seal of Massachusetts, I hold him a traitor to the slave question. [Applause.] And the reason is, the American people need to be reminded, to-day, that the kernel of this dispute is Slavery; that no man should be sent south of Mason's and Dixon's line who has not at least a decently white record behind him. I overlook all political differences. I welcome the Democratic candidate for Governor to his place as a General; I remember him only as a man who differed from me in opinion. I welcome his service in the hour of the nation's need. But the men who have actually hunted slaves are beyond the admissibility to service, even in such an hour as this. [Loud applause.] To trust them with office is to tell the world that Massachusetts people think so little of the guilt of slavehunting, that a few years wash away their horror for it—that Massachusetts looks on their position with such craven dread as to flee for aid to hands red with the blood of pitiable, helpless bondmen. Girt with a million of freemen and women, I do not yet so despair of the Commonwealth And if I did, I would rather see the Stars and Stripes bow to the Palmetto, than see them held up by men known in the past only as slave-hunters, and who, for aught the public know, stand ready to hunt slaves again. Such men are symbols. When your Governor holds them up to public respect, he confuses and demoralizes the moral sense of the State.

If, during that bitter week, while the city rained curses on us, and, at this Marshal's bidding, muskets were leveled at our breasts because we obeyeye the plainest of God's laws, some one had said to us, "Within ten years, one of the foremost of your little band shall be Governor of the State, and as such, shall give to that man, without claiming a *public* word of acknowledgment or repentance, one of the highest offices in a war whose cause and justification that Governor well knew to be, that it is a war for the slave," should we not all have indignantly exclaimed, "Is any one of us a dog, that he should do this thing?"

I know some of you may be disposed to look at this question from a broader stand-point. You may be interested in the Union, the old historic associations; I am not. At least, to-day, I am not. To-day belongs to the slave. History has consecrated it for his use. Whatever question we discuss to-day, we should discuss as the slave looks at it—from no other stand-point. It is not for us, at least, on the First of August, to plan for the perpetuity of civil institutions. This day belongs to the problem and the method of emancipation. I demand of the Government, therefore, if not an immediate avowal of the purpose of emancipation, at least this: When a man enters the lines of Gen. SCOTT'S or Gen. BUTLER'S division, what is he? Congress, the Republican Party, its leaders, have all declared that the Constitution of the United States knows nothing of property in man. When we urged you to declare that Constitution "a covenant with death and an agreement with hell," you replied, "It knows the black man only as a person." You know that, every one of you. That is the argument of Mr. SUMNER; that is the claim of Mr. GIDDINGS. All the Republican policy is founded upon it. The Government has constantly refused to pay for slaves lost in war, denying its right to view them as *property*. When that black man enters Gen. BUTLER'S camp, he calls him, by a lawyer's stratagem, "contraband of war." Then he is *property*; for only property can be contraband. It was a convenient resource for the occasion. It was a benevolent dodge. I thank him for it. [Applause.] I am thankful for the shrewd, ingenious turn of the Middlesex lawyer, that saved 350 slaves. But that technical distinction is not broad enough to hold a Government. In technical language, unless you repudiate the whole policy of the Government, and specially the platform of the successful party, "it won't hold water." There is nothing in it, properly speaking, unless we are right; and then you have no right in the Government. On the whole accorded construction of the dominant political party, there is no ground for it. At any rate, it is only a specious, ingenious technicality, wholly unfit for a great people to rest thereon a national question like this.

That black man enters the camp. What is the only fact that Gen. BUTLER knows in regard to him? This! He was just now outside our lines; he is now inside. That is all he knows. He was outside either as a friend or as an enemy. If he was a friend, he comes here to be protected, and if he will fight, to be armed. If he was an enemy, he comes here to be imprisoned, and if he has fought, to be hanged. The Government of the United States is bound so to regard the black. There is no judge to sit under the Fugitive Slave Law, and find out whether that black man was a slave. There is no court sitting in the camp to decide it; there is no authority there competent to settle it. He is a man, with the marks of manhood God has given him. He is capable of firing a musket, and is therefore either to be armed and used, or imprisoned and punished. Let the Government of the United States say, through its Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT, or through its Secretary of War, to the various Generals of division,—"*What we shall do in the future with Slavery, we know not; the future will shape itself; but every man, black or white, that enters your lines, hang him or arm him.*" [Applause.] When they have said it, there is longer Slavery in the Commonwealth of Virginia. The moment they have said it, wherever the Stars and Stripes float, liberty surrounds them. The moment they have said it, ours is an Army advancing into a country where one-half of the population is on our side—men, women and children. That is one-half the victory. The moment we have said it, the South knows the vigor of the North has touched the point of efficiency. I ask that of the Government, leaving Congress to shape its future.

Then I ask this further, they shall clear all the public offices of secession spies. I said just now, and I hold it, that the battle of Bull Run was butchery, and the Government were largely responsible for it, while they keep the public offices full of men with Southern principles. There is sitting at this moment—mark you! Charlestown still exists, with its almost yet bearing the shadow of that gibbet whereon hung a man for breaking his allegiance to the Government of the United States—there is sitting at this moment, within one hundred miles of it, in the City of Washington, a Committee of the House of Representatives, to find out the *number* of men in the public offices who have refused to take the oath of allegiance. "*The number!*" Why, there ought not to be one there. Instead of a Committee to find out the number of traitors, that House of Representatives should have memorialized the President to remove any Secretary who had in his employ one man who had refused to take the oath of allegiance. [Loud applause.] If I were brother, or son, or father of any man murdered at Bull Run, I should think that the Secretary who kept traitors in his employment, run the risk of every life that left Washington in that army. If you and I had marched out of that Capital, knowing that by the criminal weakness of the Government, we left behind us in the public offices, with peculiar facilities, therefore, for gaining knowledge of public plans, hosts of men who often avowed their wish for our defeat, we should hardly feel that such a Government deserved our blood shed in its defence.

I believe, therefore, that the Government should announce what I said in regard to the blacks: Every man that enters the lines, arm him or punish him. And in regard to the pulic offices, empty Washington of every man, woman and child who will not take the oath of allegiance—every one probably disloyal. [Cheers.] Until that is done, this war is a bloody farce. The Government is not fighting; they are only playing with bloody counters—with the lives of 200,000 men. Maps just finished in Washington found in the tents of the rebels! The plan of the campaign known to be in possession of the staff of the opposite Army! Out of such a nest no Army should be sent. We have a right to ask this of the Government. War is horrible. No Government, no mere form, is worth a single human life. If we enter it, we enter it for the gravest and most solemn of all purposes; and after that, every step should be taken to make it as efficient as possible. You and I are to create that efficiency. You and I are to save years of this bloody war. I would not take one step, nor refrain from it, out of regard to England or France. [Loud applause.] In one sense, I do not care for their sympathy. If nineteen millions of men are not able to hold their Government up, may it tumble down. [Loud applause.] If we need England and France to decree government and justice on this continent, we had better be under a king. [Applause, and cries of "Hear, hear."] I would not, therefore, take a step, nor forbear it, out of any regard to England. With a fair purpose and proper exercise of will, we are able to decide this question. Gen. SCOTT might have burned over Virginia months ago, and left no woods to conceal the masked batteries of Manassas. Why did he let his hundred thousand men linger in Washington? Better there, than to be sent out to be butchered. Such was not WELLINGTON'S conduct when for long months he created an army behind ramparts in Portugal. Occasional employment helped formal drill, while it kept up the spirit of the soldier. But what we may rightfully ask of this Government is to put on its banner something worth fighting for; and then to put behind it an army not already betrayed by its own servants.

I know that this may seem like disloyal criticism of the Administration; but this matter is your concern and mine as much as the Administration's. We are to be beggared, our neigbors are to be shot, our National honor is at stake. Whoever seals his lips, I shall not seal mine. [Prolonged applause.] I believe that Gen. SCOTT is honest; I know that he is able. I have no criticism to make of the secrets or details of military science. But every man who has his eyes open, knows that war is a serious and earnest game. The South spares nothing. She goes back to the days of barbarism for her methods. She is in deadly earnest, and we are at play. We pardon traitors at home; we almost smile on them on the other side; and in Washington, they are spoken of as "our friends at the South," and exchange of courtesies take place. If we have a war worthy of the blood of New-England men, it is to be an earnest war, and it is to be made now, if the great purpose of the war is to be saved from the complications which another Spring, and the difficulties and embarrassments which another six months cannot fail to bring. If you have any influence, therefore, on members of Congress, on editors, on the creators of public opinion, on your neighbors, on the rank and file of your army, teach them that with Massachusetts bayonets it is better to be insubordinate, and shoot a Colonel, than it is, unasked, unauthorized, and Heaven-damned, to turn themselves into hunters of slaves. [Loud and prolonged cheers.] Help the Government to dare to give free rein to the ardor of the people. That sight of the Stars and Stripes bowing to the palmetto at Charleston, that flight at Bull Run, will rankle in the history of the Republic for centuries. The only opiate for this ache of the Nation's heart is the Government bidding the world take note of the cause of this fell disease, avowing her purpose with mortal surgery to cut it out, and then, gathering four million of the oppressed under her flag, plant it, in serene strength, amid shouts of jubilee, on the shores of the Gulf. [Loud applause.]

A Terrible Railroad Accident.

From the Harrisburgh Telegraph, Aug. 2.

A gentleman who visited the scene of the late railroad smash up at Manayunk, six miles west of McVeytown, on Thursday morning, writes that on his arrival there he found a train consisting of eight passenger cars, one Adams' Express car, and one baggage car, attached to which were two locomotives. On the main track, near a switch, an engine had become helpless from some cause, and was left on the track. The switch tender, anticipating the arrival of the Express about 6 o'clock, turned the switch to let her run from the main track to the siding. He also placed percussion railroad caps on the track to give the train notice to run slow; but unfortunately this was done too near the switch, so that the train had not time to check up sufficiently to run from the main track to the siding. The first engine (No. 156) was thrown off the rail when about to change from the main track, and kept along in the direction of the siding, tearing up the side track for a considerable distance, while the second engine, (No. 100,) with the train of passenger, baggage and express cars, kept the main track, and at a short distance from where the first engine took to the right of the switch, came in contact with the disabled engine on the main track. The stationary engine, (No. 66,) used for hauling gravel, &c., was completely wrecked, while the engine which came in contact with it was thrown across the siding down the embankment of twenty-five or thirty feet, making several somersaults, and reversing completely its position. The engineer, SAM. SLEMER, and fireman, Sam. GIBNER, were carried over the bank with it, and strange to state, were but slightly scratched and scalded. BENJ. FREE, fireman on the first engine, who resides in Harrisburgh, had his face slightly cut and disfigured, and presented rather a sad appearance. His wounds are not serious. W. M. FORD, brakeman, who resides in Philadelphia, while at his post, was caught between two passenger cars, and seriously injured about the stomach. CHARLES MILLER, who was standing on the platform at the moment of the accident, jumped off, and striking the embankment, was thrown under the cars and killed instantly. Six or eight others were only slightly injured. There was on board at the time 320 passengers, 200 of whom were returned soldiers going home—two companies from Indiana, Penn., and one from Broad Top. The passengers, baggage and express cars remained on the track. The bumpers and platforms of several of them were completely smashed, while the trucks of two were thrown from under and off the track.

KENTUCKY AND THE UNION.

Speech of Hon. Joseph Holt to the Kentucky Troops.

From the Louisville Journal.

FELLOW-CITIZENS AND SOLDIERS: I say citizens, since you are still such, and it is only because you have resolved that no earthly power shall rob you of this proud title, or in any manner curtail the privileges and blessings associated with it, that you have become soldiers. Your soldiership is but the stately armor you have donned for the purpose of doing battle in defence of that citizenship, which is at once the most intense and the most truthful expression of your political life.

No poor words of mine could adequately convey to you the grateful emotions inspired by the kindness and warmth of this welcome. I should have been rejoiced to meet you anywhere. How full, therefore, the measure of my happiness must be to meet you here in such a presence, and amid the thrilling associations inseparable from the scene, you can well understand. I should have felt proud to have my name connected with the humblest trapping of your encampment, but to have linked it with the encampment itself, and thus inscribed as it were upon one of the mile-stones that mark your progress toward those fields of danger and of fame that await you, is at once an honor and a token of your confidence and good will for which I cannot be too profoundly thankful.

It is not my purpose to occupy you with any political discussion. The gleaming banner, the glistening bayonets, and the martial music, and indeed all that meets the eye or the ear upon this tented field, admonish me that with you at least the argument is exhausted, and that you have no longer doubts to solve or hesitating convictions to confirm. Your resolution is taken, and you openly proclaim that, let others do as they will, as for yourselves, unchilled by the Arctic airs of neutrality, you are determined to love your country, and, unawed by traitors, to fight its battles, and, if need be, to lay down your lives for its preservation. It is indeed transporting to the patriot's heart to look upon the faces of men that are thus sublimely resolved, and there is for me a positive enchantment in the very atmosphere whose pulsations have been stirred by the breathings of their heroic spirits. Now that the booming of the cannon of treason and the cry of men stricken unto death for fidelity to our flag are borne to us on almost every breeze, it is harrowing to the soul to be dragged into companionship with those who still vacillate, who are still timidly ballancing chances and coldly calculating losses and gains—who still persist in treating this agonized struggle for National existence as a petty question of commerce, and deliberately take out their scales and weigh in our presence the beggarly jewels of trade against the life of our country.

Soldiers, next to the worship of the Father of us all, the deepest and grandest of human emotions is the love of the land that gave us birth. It is an enlargement and exaltation of all the tenderest and strongest sympathies of kindred and of home. In all centuries and climes it has lived, and has defied chains and dungeons, and racks to crush it. It has strewed the earth with its monuments, and has shed undying lustre on a thousand fields on which it has battled. Through the night of ages, Thermopylæ glows like some mountain peak on which the morning sun has risen, because twenty-three hundred years ago the hallowing passion touched its mural precipices and its frowning crags. It is easy, however, to be patriotic in piping times of peace, and in the sunny hour of prosperity. It is national sorrow—it is war, with its attendant perils and horrors, that tests this passion, and winnows from the masses those who, with all their love of life, still love their country more. While your present position is a most vivid and impressive illustration of patriotism, it has a glory peculiar and altogether its own. The mercenary armies which have swept victoriously over the world, and have gathered so many of the laurels that history has embalmed, were but machines, drafted into the service of ambitious spirits, whom they obeyed, and little understood or appreciated the problems their blood was poured out to solve.

But while you have all the dauntless physical courage which they displayed, you add to it a thorough knowledge of the argument on which this mighty movement proceeds, and a moral heroism, which, breaking away from the entanglements of kindred and friends and State policy, enables you to follow your convictions of duty, even though they should lead you up to the cannon's mouth. It must, ever, be added, that with this elevation of position, come corresponding responsibilities. Soldiers, as you are, by conviction, the country looks not to your officers, chivalric and skillful as they may be, but to you and each of you, for the safety of those vast national interests committed to the fortunes of this war. Your camp life will expose you to many temptations; you should resist them as you would resist the advancing squadrons of the enemy. In every hour of peril or incitement to excess, you will say to yourselves, "Our country sees us," and so act as to stand forth soldiers, not only without fear, but also without reproach; each moment, not absorbed by the toils and duties of your military life, should, as far as practicable, be devoted to that mental and moral training, without which the noblest volunteers must sink to a level with an army of mercenaries.

Alike in the inaction of the camp, amid the fatigues of the march, and the charge and shouts of battle, you will remember that you have in your keeping, not only your own personal reputation, but the honor of our native State, and, what is infinitely more inspiring, the honors of that blood-bought and beneficent Republic, whose children you are. Any irregularity on your part would sadden the land that loves you; any faltering in the presence of the foe, would cover it with immeasurable humiliation. You will soon mingle in the ranks with the gallant volunteers from the North and West, and with me you will admire their moderation, their admirable discipline, and that deep determination, whose earnestness with them has no language of menace, or bluster, or passion. When the men from Bunker Hill, and the men from the "dark and bloody ground," unestranged from each other by the low arts of politicians, shall stand side by side on the same National battle-field, the heart of freedom will be glad.

Carry with you the complete assurance that you will ere long have not only the moral but the material support of Kentucky. Not many weeks can elapse before this powerful Commonwealth will make an exultant avowal of her loyalty, and will stand erect before the country, stainless and true, as the truest of her sisters of the Union. In the scales of the momentous events now occurring, her weight should be and will be felt. Already she is impatient, and will not much longer, under the pressure of any policy, submit to shrink away into the mere dust of the balances.

Have no fears as to the vigorous and ultimately successful prosecution of this war; and feel no alarm either as to the expenditure it must involve or as to those startling steps, seemingly smacking of the exercise of absolute authority, which the Administration may be forced from time to time to take. While doubtless all possible economy will be observed, it is apparent that no considerations of that kind can be permitted for a moment to modify the policy that has been resolved upon. When the life of the patient is confessedly at stake, it would be as unwise as it would be inhuman to discuss the question of the physician's fee before summoning him to the bedside.

Besides, all now realize that the system of arithmetic has yet to be invented which could estimate in dollars and cents the worth of our institutions. This terrible emergency, with all its dangers and duties, was unforeseen by the founders of our Government, and by those who subsequently administered it, and it must make laws for itself. The Government has been like a strong swimmer suddenly precipitated into the sea, and like that swimmer it has unhesitatingly and most justifiably seized upon any and every instrumentality with which it could subdue the treacherous currents and waves by which it has found itself surrounded. All that was irregular or illegal in the action of the President has been fully approbated by Congress, on the broad and incontestable principle, that laws and usages of administration designed to preserve the existence of the nation should not be suffered to become the instruments of its death. So, for the future, I do not hesitate to say that any and every measure required to save the Republic from the perils that beset it, not only may, but ought to be taken by the Administration, promptly and decisively.

Within your limits a people so much dynastic power has ever been placed at the disposal of any State ... earnest as they were to fight under its banner, ... of this within the last few months, the ... volunteers who have poured ... valley, city and village, throughout the ... States. All classes and all pursuits ... animated by the same lofty and quenchless ... siasm. While, however, I would make no invidious distinctions, where all have so nobly done their duty, I cannot refrain from remarking that conspicuous she hard-handed tillers of the soil of the North and West have made themselves to ... swelling the ranks of our Army. We honor commerce with its busy marts, and the workshop with its patient toil and exhaustless ingenuity, but still we would be unfaithful to the truth of history, did we not confess, that the most heroic champions of human freedom and the most illustrious apostles of its principles have come from the broad field of agriculture.

There seems to be something in the scenes of nature, in her wild and beautiful landscapes, in her cascades and cataracts and woodlands, and exhilarating airs of her hills and mountains, that unbraces the fetters which man would rivet upon the spirit of his fellow-man. It was at the handles of the plow and amid the breathing odors of the newly opened furrows that the character of CINCINNATUS was formed, expanded and matured. It was not in the city hall, but in the deep gorges and upon the snow-clad mountains of the Alps, amid the eagles and the thunders, that WILLIAM TELL laid the foundations of those shrines to human liberty, against which the surging tides of European despotism have beaten for centuries, but, thank God, have beaten in vain. It was amid the primeval forests and mountains, the lakes and leaping streams of our own land; amid fields and waving grain; amid the songs of the reaper and the tinklings of the shepherd's bell that were nurtured those rare virtues which clustered around in the character of WASHINGTON, and lifted him in moral stature a head and shoulders above even the demigods of ancient story.

There is one most striking and distinguishing feature of your mission that should never be lost sight of. You are not about to invade the territory of a foreign enemy, nor is your purpose that of conquest or spoliation. Should you occupy the South, you will do so as friends and protectors, and your aim will be not to subjugate that betrayed and distracted country, but to deliver it from the remorseless military despotism by which it is trodden down. Union men, who are your brethren, throng in those States, and will listen for the coming footsteps of your Army, as the Scottish maiden of Lucknow listened for the airs of her native land. It is true, that amid the terrors and darkness which prevail there, they are silenced and are now unseen, but be assured that by the light of the Stars you carry upon your banner you will find them all. It has been constantly asserted by the conspirators throughout the South, that this is a war of subjugation on the part of the Government of the United States, waged for the extermination of Southern institutions, and by vandals and miscreants who, in the fury of their passions, spare neither age nor sex, nor property. Even one of the Confederate Generals has so far steeped himself in infamy as to publish, in choice billingsgate, this base calumny through an official proclamation.

In view of what Congress has recently so solemnly resolved, and in view of the continuous and consistent action of the Administration upon the subject, those who, through the press or in public speeches, persist in repeating the wretched slander, are giving utterance to what everybody, themselves included, knows to be absolutely and infamously false. It will be the first and the highest duty of the American Army, as it advances South, by its moderation and humanity, by its exemption from every excess and irregularity, and by its scrupulous observance of the rights of all, to show how foully both it and the Government it represents have been traduced. When, therefore, you enter the South, press lightly upon her gardens and fields; guard sacredly her homes; protect, if need be, at the point of your bayonets, her institutions and her constitutional rights, for you will thereby not only respond fully to the spirit and objects of this war, but you will exert over alike the oppressed and the infatuated portion of her people, a power to which the most brilliant of your military successes might not attain.

But when you meet in battle array those atrocious conspirators, who, at the head of armies, and through woes unutterable, are seeking the ruin of our common country, remember that since the sword flamed over the portals of Paradise until now, it has been drawn in no holier cause than that in which you are engaged. Remember, too, the millions whose hearts are breaking under the anguish of this terrible crime, and then strike boldly, strike

to conquer. One of those chances to which the fortunes of war are ever subject, and against which the most consummate generalship cannot at all times provide, has given a momentary advantage to the forces of the rebellion. GROUCHY did not pursue the column of BULOW, and thus Waterloo was won for WELLINGTON at the very moment that victory, with her laurelled wreath, seemed stooping over the head of NAPOLEON. So PATTERSON did not pursue JOHNSTON, and the overwhelming concentration of rebel troops that in consequence ensued was probably the true cause why the Army of the United States was driven back, excellent as was its discipline and self-sacrificing as had been its feats of valor.

Panics, from slight and seemingly insignificant causes, have occurred in the best drilled and bravest of armies, and they prove neither the want of discipline nor of courage on the part of the soldiers. This check has taught us invaluable lessons, which we could not have learned from victory, while the dauntless daring displayed by our volunteers is full of promise for the future. Not to mention the intrepid bearing of other regiments, who can doubt our future when he recalls the brilliant charges of the New-York Sixty-ninth and of the Minnesota First and of the Fire Zouaves? LEONIDAS himself, while surveying the Persian host that, like a troubled sea, swept onward to the pass where he stood, would have been proud of the leadership of such men. We shall rapidly recover from this discomfiture, which, after all, will serve only to nerve to yet more extraordinary exertions the nineteen millions of people who have sworn that this republic shall not perish; and perish it will not, perish it cannot, while this oath remains.

When we look away to that scene of carnage, all strewn with the bodies of patriotic men who courted death for themselves, that their country might live, and then look upon the homes which their fall has rendered desolate forever, we realize—what I think the popular heart in its forbearance has never completely comprehended—the unspeakable and hellish atrocity of this rebellion. It is a perfect saturnalia of demoniac passion. From the reddened waters of Bull Run and from the gory field of Manassas, there is now going up an appeal to God and to millions of exasperated men against those fiends in human shape, who, drunken with the orgies of an infernal ambition, are filling to its brim the cup of a nation's sorrows. Woe, woe, I say, to these traitors when this appeal shall be answered!

I must offer you my sincere congratulations on the leadership of that true patriot and soldier, around whose standard you have gathered. When others hesitated he was decided; when others faltered he was bold. The Government laid its hand on his loyal bosom and found it burning with the inextinguishable fires of patriotism at a time when so many others, from the best motives in the world, were carefully packing themselves away to keep in the ices of neutrality. I honor him, Kentucky will honor him, the nation will honor him.

When you move, as soon you may, to the seat of war, Kentucky, despite the whispered caution of politicians, will cheer you on, and will hang with prayerful solicitude over you, alike upon your march and amid the heady currents of battle. Loyal men everywhere are exclaiming "God speed you," and "All hail to your courage and patriotism." Glory beckons you onward and upward, and could the illustrious dead hear in the graves where they sleep, your every footfall, as you advance to your country's battle fields, would be music to their ears.

I am grateful to you all, but especially to our fair countrywomen, for this distinguished reception. It can never be forgotten that it was from a Spartan mother that came those words of heroic patriotism which have never been equaled by any that have fallen from the lips of man. For more than twenty centuries the deepening shadows have fallen upon the rivers and the seas, upon the mountains and the plains of the past, and yet, from the midst of all this gloom, these words still gleam out upon us like lightning from a Summer's cloud. For more than two thousand years the earth has been convulsed and shaken to its moral foundations; nations and generations of nations have risen and perished by slow decay, or amid the shock of battles; and the wail of our stricken race has gone up over the sepulchres alike of men and of empires.

Yet, above all, these words have floated down to us, and still float abroad upon the airs of the world like some kindling strain of music, ever caught up and ever repeated with flashing eyes, and heard with wildly pulsating hearts. Such is the power of patriotism, and such the spell its truthful expression exerts over the great spirit of humanity. To woman, ever timid in the sunshine, but ever brave in the storm, we offer our thanks for this, and we feel that we must shut our ears to the voices of her love, and veil our souls from the illuminations of her presence, before we can cease to be willing to live and to die in defence of those institutions, which, more than all others that have existed, have given to her that position of dignity and moral power which the shining impress she bears from her Creator's hands so fully entitles her to occupy.

THE SLAVE QUESTION.

Letter from Major-Gen. Butler on the Treatment of Fugitive Slaves.

HEAD-QUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA, FORTRESS MONROE, July 30, 1861.

Hon. Simon Cameron, Secretary of War:

SIR: By an order received on the morning of the 26th of July, from Major-Gen. DIX, I was commanded to forward, of the troops of this Department, four regiments and a half, including Col. BAKER'S California Regiment, to Washington, *via* Baltimore. This order reached me at 2 o'clock A. M., by special boat from Baltimore. Believing that it emanated because of some pressing exigency for the defence of Washington, I issued my orders before daybreak for the embarkation of the troops, sending those who were among the very best regiments I had. In the course of the following day they were all embarked for Baltimore, with the exception of some 400, for whom I had not transportation, although I had all the transport force in the hands of the Quartermaster here, to aid the Bay line of steamers, which, by the same order from the Lieutenant-General, was directed to furnish transportation. Up to and at the time of the order I had been preparing for an advance movement, by which I hoped to cripple the resources of the enemy at Yorktown, and especially by seizing a large quantity of negroes, who were being pressed into their service in building the intrenchments there. I had five days previously been enabled to mount, for the first time, the first company of Light Artillery, which I had been empowered to raise, and they had but a single rifled cannon, an iron 6-pounder. Of course, everything must, and did yield to the supposed exigency and the orders. This ordering away the troops from this department, while it weakened the posts at Newport's News, necessitated the withdrawal of the troops from Hampton, where I was then throwing up intrenched works, to enable me to hold the town with a small force, and I advanced up the York or James River. In the village of Hampton there were a large number of negroes, composed, in a great measure, of women and children of the men who had fled thither within my lines for protection, who had escaped from maurauding parties of rebels who had been gathering up able-bodied blacks to aid them in constructing their batteries on the James and York Rivers. I had employed the men in Hampton in thowing up intrenchments, and they were working zealously and efficiently at that duty, saving our soldiers from that labor, under the gleam of the mid-day sun. The women were earning substantially their own subsistance in washing, marketing, and taking care of the clothes of the soldiers, and rations were being served out to the men who worked for the support of the children. But by the evacuation of Hampton, rendered necessary by the withdrawal of troops, leaving me scarcely 5,000 men outside the Fort, including the force at Newport's News, all these black people were obliged to break up their homes at Hampton, fleeing across the creek within my lines for protection and support. Indeed it was a most distressing sight to see these poor creatures, who had trusted to the protection of the arms of the United States, and who aided the troops of the United States in their enterprise, to be thus obliged to flee from their homes, and the homes of their masters, who had deserted them, and become not fugitives from fear of the return of the rebel soldiery, who had threatened to shoot the men who had wrought for us, and to carry off the women who had served us to a worse than Egyptian bondage. I have therefore now within the Peninsula, this side of Hampton Creek, 900 negroes, 300 of whom are able-bodied men, 30 of whom are men substantially past hard labor, 175 women, 225 children under the age of 10 years, and 170 between 10 and 18 years, and many more coming in. The questions which this state of facts present are very embarrassing.

First—What shall be done with them? and, *Second*, What is their state and condition?

Upon these questions I desire the instructions of the Department.

The first question, however, may perhaps be answered by considering the last. Are these men, women, and children, slaves? Are they *free*? Is their condition that of men, women, and children, or that of property, or is it a mixed relation? What their *status* was under the Constitution and laws, we all know. What has been the effect of rebellion and a state of war upon that *status*? When I adopted the theory of treating the able-bodied negro fit to work in the trenches, as property liable to be used in aid of rebellion, and so contraband of war, that condition of things was in so far met as I then and still believe, on a legal and constitutional basis. But now a new series of questions arise. Passing by women, the children certainly cannot be treated on that basis; if property, they must be considered the incumbrance, rather than the auxiliary of an army, and, of course, in no possible legal relation, could be treated as contraband. Are they property? If they were so they have been left by their masters and owners, deserted, thrown away, abandoned, like the wrecked vessel upon the ocean. Their former possessors and owners have causelessly, traitorously, rebelliously, and, to carry out the figure practically abandoned them to be swallowed up by the Winter storm of starvation. If property, do they not become the property of the salvors? But we, their salvors, do not need and will not hold such property, and will assume no such ownership. Has not, therefore, all proprietary relation ceased? Have they not become thereupon men, women and children? No longer under ownership of any kind, the fearful relicts of fugitive masters, have they not by their masters' acts and the state of war assumed the condition, which we hold to be the normal one, of those made in God's image? Is not every constitutional, legal and moral requirement, as well to the runaway master as their relinquished slaves, thus answered? I confess that my own mind is compelled by this reasoning to look upon them as men and women. If not free born, yet free, manumitted, sent forth from the hand that held them never to be reclaimed.

Of course, if this reasoning thus imperfectly set forth is correct, my duty as a humane man is very plain. I should take the same care of these men, women and children, houseless, homeless and unprovided for, as I would of the same number of men, women and children who, for their attachmeut to the Union, had been driven or allowed to flee from the Confederate States. I should have no doubt on this question, had I not seen it stated that an order had been issued by Gen. MCDOWELL, in his department, substantially forbidding all fugitive slaves from coming within his lines or being harbored there. Is that order to be enforced in all Military Departments? If so, who are to be considered fugitive slaves? Is a slave to be considered fugitive whose master runs away and leaves him? Is it forbidden to the troops to aid or harbor within their lines the negro children who are found therein, or is the soldier, when his march has destroyed their means of subsistence, to allow them to starve because he has driven off the rebel master? Now, shall the commander of regiment or battalion sit in judgment upon the question, whether any given black man has fled from his master, or his master fled from him? Indeed, how are the free born to be distinguished? Is one any more or less a fugitive slave because he has labored on the rebel intrenchments? If he has so labored, if I understand it, he is to be harbored. By the reception of which are the rebels most to be distressed, by taking those who have wrought all their rebel masters desired, masked their battery, or those who have refused to labor, and left the battery unmasked?

I have very decided opinions upon the subject of this order. It does not become me to criticise it, and I write in no spirit of criticism, but simply to explain the full difficulties that surround the enforcing it. If the enforcement of that order becomes the policy of the Government, I, as a soldier, shall be bound to enforce it steadfastly, if not cheerfully. But if left to my own discretion, as you may have gathered from my reasoning, I should take a widely different course from that which it indicates.

In a loyal State I would put down a servile insurrection. In a state of rebellion I would confiscate that which was used to oppose my arms, and take all that property, which constituted the wealth of that State, and furnished the means by which the war is prosecuted, beside being the cause of the war; and if, in so doing, it should be objected that human beings were brought to the free enjoyment of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, such objections might not require much consideration.

Pardon me for addressing the Secretary of War directly upon this question, as it involves some political considerations, as well as propriety of military action. I am Sir, your obedient servant,

BENJ. F. BUTLER.

The Case of Hon. James E. Harvey—Letter to the Secretary of War.

LISBON, Thursday, July 4, 1861.

DEAR SIR: Upon reaching my destination here I was greatly shocked and pained to find base and serious charges fulminated against me through the Washington correspondent of the New-York *Herald*, of the 8th of June, which were evidently inspired by the most vindictive hostility. Of course I am unable to conjecture, at this distance, and without any other information on the subject than the infamous publication in question, who has done me this grievous wrong, or what immediate motive prompted the vile attack on my character. It is only left for me to suppose that some unscrupulous enemy has seized the opportunity of my absence to slake his thirst for vengeance by distorting facts, perverting the record, and indulging in the worst misrepresentation.

I propose to confront these audacious accusations at a proper time and in a proper way. What public notice I may feel called upon to take of them will depend entirely upon the tenor of my next intelligence from the United States. Certainly I shall not permit my good name, which is all I possess on earth, and which never has been sullied by stain or suspicion, to be assailed with impunity now.

The first dispatch on this subject appeared in the *Herald* of the 7th of June, and closed in these words: "The Secretary of War is, it is said, much grieved at the intelligence." Referring to the charge that I had improperly communicated information to Mr. MAGRATH, of Charleston, I assume that this statement is an unwarrantable liberty taken with your name to stimulate prejudice against me, because there was no discovery to make which could excite any such emotion. All the dispatches in the Washington office had been furnished to you and to the Secretary of State several weeks before the general seizure was publicly and properly ordered, and you had thus every particle of evidence which, in order to give force to his false accusation, my calumniator pretends was suddenly discovered. This subject was a matter of conference between yourself, Mr. SEWARD, and others, long in advance of my departure from Washington, and, indeed, my commission was neither received nor accepted until several weeks had subsequently elapsed. These are the facts of record, and I only cite them to show how far perverse malignity will travel in pursuit of criminal revenge. There was nothing in my conduct to conceal, and it never was and never could be fairly questioned. If there had been a serious doubt, of course, you would have brought it to the notice of the President, or if indisposed to do that, you would have communicated with me when you first came into possession of the dispatches. I conferred freely with you the very day before my departure from Washington, and was treated cordially and considerately, although you had been fully apprised for weeks previous of the circumstances which my secret and bitter enemies now make a ground of complaint and reproach.

Yet it is hardly necessary to refer to such incidents to refresh your recollection of events so recent, as no one knows better than you do the reasons which actuated me throughout. Since, however, I rely upon you to see justice done me, and the pressure of public affairs may have displaced some of the material facts in your mind, I propose to recite them briefly for that purpose. You were promptly informed of the communications which passed between Mr. MAGRATH and myself, and of the considerations which led to them. I never had, directly or indirectly, a line of correspondence with him, except what you have seen in the telegraphs referred to. He was a schoolmate of mine, and an old friend. I had good reason to believe that he was averse to a collision, and would do everything to prevent it by personal and other influence. You must remember perfectly well how all the information at the time I took this part threatened a daily attack on Fort Sumter by the so-called Confederate Army, which all good men in Washington and Charleston desired to prevent. When it was considered settled that Major ANDERSON would be withdrawn, I telegraphed the fact to Mr. PETTIGREW, Mr. MAGRATH, and others, hoping to avert what then seemed to be the impending calamity of bloodshed, and to postpone, at least, the inauguration of civil war. A few days elapsed and he was not withdrawn, when Mr. MAGRATH inquired of me if my previous information was correct. I carried his dispatch to you at Willard's Hotel, informing you, at the same time, of my telegraph to him. You suggested that I should take it to Mr. SEWARD, which I did, at the Department of State, and in reply to my question, "What answer I should send to Charleston," he said, substantially, "That time would vindicate my previous assurance." I returned, stated what had occurred, and you then informed me that Major ANDERSON would be withdrawn.

I telegraphed Mr. MAGRATH, accordingly, without giving any authority but my own, and I felt glad at being the medium of a communication which I then thought would preserve the peace, and give misguided men a chance to retrace their steps. It was then or soon after reported that the authorities in South Carolina would not consent to the voluntary withdrawal of Major ANDERSON, but would demand a formal capitulation. Knowing that such a concession never could and never ought to be made by the Government, and fearing it might interrupt the peaceful retirement of Major ANDERSON, I stated the rumor by telegraph to Mr. MAGRATH, asking if it were true, and saying, "If it was, the friends of peace would be rendered powerless."

He sent me an authorized and decided assurance to the contrary. I sought you immediately at the War Department, and submitted the dispatch. It made so much impression on your mind that you requested me to take it forthwith to the President, and gave me a note to him, which I still retain, to facilitate my admission in case of delay. I informed the President hastily of all the antecedent circumstances which culminated in that dispatch, and he proposed to retain it, as the subject was still undetermined in his mind, in order to have the information before him with the other papers. I consented, and left it.

You know better than I do what causes led to the change of purpose in regard to Major ANDERSON'S withdrawal. Up to the last hour I labored and hoped to avoid a collision at Fort Sumter, and I believe conscientiously it would have been saved but for the rash precipitancy of the advisers about Mr. JEFF. DAVIS. If the authorities of South Carolina alone had been consulted, I feel sure there would have been no attack, and I think the reinforcements could have been entered. The reasons for this opinion would require too much space to be set forth fully, and therefore I state it broadly, as a conviction resulting from various forms of information. The men who were willing to have such a result accomplished were ignored by the dominating spirits at Montgomery, who forced forward a state of things that produced the present crisis, which, though lamentable in many respects, is perhaps a fortunate finale to the previous chapter of events, since it has stirred the popular heart with one mighty impulse, and brought all parties to see the necessity of sustaining the Government, and of upholding the Constitution and the Union.

My whole action in this matter was voluntary, and inspired by a sense of the highest and best patriotism. I can appeal to God, honestly and fearlessly, for the rectitude of my intentions as for their perfect purity and disinterestedness. And when we all meet before the bar of the Eternal Justice, and our hearts are exposed, I have an abiding trust that the one act of my life which will plead most successfully for mercy and the forgiveness of many errors and infirmities will be that which has so unjustly provoked this cruel calumny. I shall not indulge in crimination, or permit my natural feelings of indignation against such an outrage to find expression now. Indeed it has saddened me too deeply for any such emotion, and I fear almost to receive my next letters, dreading the effect which may have been produced on those who are nearest and dearest to me, but who are less able to bear up against such an affliction? Although I have never been a partisan of yours, I have felt from your repeated declarations some little claim for services voluntarily rendered you in the course of the last 15 years, and for which, as you well know, I have never asked or received recognition in any manner or form. It has been my misfortune to disagree often and radically with some of your professed friends; still I have never failed to do your public position justice, or to heed your calls upon me whenever they were made. This is all I ask at your hands now. I desire no sympathy from anybody. My reputation has been shamefully slandered, and I trust to your knowledge of the facts to have me righted with those whose good opinion is entitled to respect. I appeal to you as one of the strictest justice. Yours truly, J. E. HARVEY.

To Gen. CAMERON.

NOTES OF THE REBELLION.

THE BATTLE OF MANASSAS.

LETTER FROM DR. J. C. NOTT, OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

From the Charleston News.

RICHMOND, Tuesday, July 23, 1861.

DEAR HARLESTON: I have seen the great and glorious battle of Manassas, which brought a nation into existence, and the scene was grand and impressive beyond the power of language. We foresaw the action several days ahead—the enemy were known to be advancing in immense masses from Arlington towards Fairfax, and the master stroke was at once made, to order JOHNSTON down from Winchester, by forced marches, before PATTERSON could get down on the other side. JOHNSTON'S troops marched all night twenty-six miles, then crowded into the railroad, came down in successive trains without sleeping or eating, (15,000,) and arrived, many of them, while the battle was raging.

I got to Manassas the morning of the day previous to the fight, and knowing well both Gens. BEAUREGARD and JOHNSTON, and their staff officers, I went immediately to head-quarters. ZAC DEAS, among the rest, was there in full feather, and I of course felt at home in his camp, where I spent the night. Gen. BEAUREGARD *determined to attack them in several columns at once the next morning, so as to cut them up before* PATTERSON *could arrive*—but our scouts came early in the morning, informing the Generals that the enemy had been in motion since two hours before day, which settled the question as to their intention to make the attack. BEAUREGARD, who had studied the whole ground around—knew every hill, ravine, and pathway—had made all the necessary arrangements, and planned the battle. Not knowing at what point of a semi-circle of ten miles around Manassas the enemy would attack, his forces had to be scattered in such a way as to guard all points, prevent a flank movement on either side, and guard his intrenchments and supplies in the centre.

We got up in the morning at daylight, took a cup of coffee, and remained quietly laughing and talking at head-quarters, while the scouts were passing in and out, bringing news from the enemy. At a quarter past six, in the still, bright morning, we heard the first deep-toned sound of a cannon on the centre of our line, about three miles off. We waited till nine for further information, and at nine the Generals ordered to horse, and away we dashed to the hill overlooking the point at which cannon, like minute guns, had continued slowly to fire. The enemy could not see any of our troops, but were firing at the dust kicked up along the road, which they saw above the low trees. We were for some time at the point they were firing at, and some twenty or thirty balls of their rifled cannons whizzed through the air above us, and I felt forcibly the remark of Cuddy to his mother Mause, that "a straggling bullet has nae discretion," and might take my head off as well as that of anybody else. The firing at this point kept up slowly from 6½ till 11, when we *heard a gun fire on the extreme left of the semi-circle, and we were then satisfied that the firing in front was a mere feint.* In a few minutes the cannon firing came in rapid succession, as if one battery was answering another. The Generals then ordered "to horse" again, and away we rode to the seat of battle, about three miles off. When we arrived on the top of a hill, in an old field, we could get glimpses of the fight through the woods. The cannons were roaring, and the musketry sounded like a large bundle of fire-crackers, and the constant roaring of the big guns, the sharp sound of rifle cannons, Minié rifles and muskets, with the bursting of shells, made one feel that death was doing his work with fearful rapidity.

The enemy had concentrated all his forces on this one point, while ours were scattered around a half circle of ten miles, and the few regiments who received the first onset were most terribly cut up. It was far greater odds than human nature could stand, the regiments were torn to pieces, driven back, and so overwhelmed by numbers that I feared the day was lost. At this stage of the game the enemy was telegraphing to Washington that the battle had been won and secession was about to be crushed. My heart failed me as I saw load after load of our poor wounded and dying soldiers brought and strewed on the ground, along the ravine where I was at work. Dr. FANTHRAY, who belonged to Gen. JOHNSTON'S staff, and myself were just getting fully at work, when an old surgeon, whom I do not know, came to us and said *the enemy were carrying everything before them*, and ordered us to fall back to another point with the wounded, as they were turning our flank, and the battle would soon be upon us. Accordingly the wounded were taken up and we fell back, but after following the ambulances for a mile, we found that they were to be taken all the way to Manassas—about four miles—where there were hospitals and surgeons to receive them, and we returned to our position near the battle. *At this juncture I saw our reinforcements pouring in with the rapidity and eagerness of a fox chase, and was satisfied that they would drive everything before them.* No one can imagine such a grand, glorious picture as these patriots presented, rushing to the field through the masses of wounded bodies which strewed the roadside as they passed along. For half a mile behind me the road passed down a gradual slope, and through an old field, as I looked back, *I could see a regiment of infantry coming in a trot, with their bright muskets glittering in the sun; then would come a battery of artillery, each gun-carriage crowded with men, and drawn by four horses in full gallop. Next came troops of cavalry, dashing with the speed of Murat; after these followed with almost equal speed*, wagons loaded with ammunition, &c., screaming all the while, "Push ahead, boys," "Pitch into the d—d Yankees," "Drive them into the Potomac." This kept up from about midday till dark, and I felt as if the Alps themselves could not withstand such a rush. The cannon and small arms were roaring like a thunder-storm as they rushed to the battle-field. One regiment, which had been driven back by overwhelming numbers, was now supported, and I soon perceived that the firing was getting further off, as I had expected, and I knew that the "pet lambs" now could only be saved by their superior heels. About this time, too, the last of Gen. JOHNSTON'S command arrived on the cars, opposite the battle ground, to the number of some three or four thousand, and although they had been two nights without sleep, they jumped from the cars and cut across to the field. By this time we had collected about 15,000 against their 35,000, and, from all accounts, no reg for ever made tracks so fast as did these cowardly wretches. They were all fresh and better accoutred in every respect than our men, one-half or more of whom had to make forced marches to get at them. They had selected their position coolly and deliberately in the morning, while ours were scattered over ten miles, and had to run through the midday sunshine. If our men had been equally fresh they would have gone straight into their intrenchments at Arlington. But I will not speculate on the future, and weary you with details which will reach you through print long before this.

The victory was dearly bought, but still blood is the price of freedom, and we can at least, while we drop a tear over the graves of our fallen friends, feel the proud consolation that they have died like heroes and given liberty to unborn generations.

Our troops are pouring in every day from the South, and if BEAUREGARD and JOHNSTON choose to lead them, they can plant the hated Palmetto free beside the Bunker Hill Monument, which was erected to commemorate the same principles for which we are now fighting, and to which a degenerate race has proved recreant. They have forced this fight upon us, and after exhausting everything but honor for peace, it is their turn to sue for terms.

I never had any idea of military science before. BEAUREGARD and JOHNSTON played it like a game of chess without seeing the board—when a messenger came and told the enemy's move, a move was immediately ordered to put him in check."

THE PRISONERS AT RICHMOND.

From the Richmond Enquirer, July 27.

Yesterday morning our reporter paid a visit to the City Almshouse, where a number of the wounded captured at Manassas are now quartered. The Almshouse is a large four-story building, recently erected and completed, with the exception of the plastering. It is situated on a commanding elevation, in the northeastern portion of the city, and affords from its windows and spacious porches a magnificent view of the surrounding country. It is most admirably adapted for a hospital, the use to which it is now put, as well on account of its interior arrangements as its salubrious situation.

The wounded prisoners occupy the south end of the second story. Those seriously wounded are lying on mattresses, and others, who are slightly injured, sit on benches or walk up and down the porches as suits their pleasure. An air of neatness pervades the whole establishment, and the order is only broken by the occasional curses of a "Pet Lamb." *With the exception of the New-York Zouaves, the prisoners express regret at taking up arms against our people.* Some say their newspapers and politicians had led them to believe that Southerners were semi-barbarous and were preparing to overrun the North; had been persuaded that the masses of the people here were held in subjection by a few unprincipled men, and desired the aid of the North to regain their independence; and many enlisted with the understanding that they would only be employed in the defence of Washington City. They are very grateful for the kind treatment they are receiving at our hands. *But the Fire Zouaves are incorrigible.* They seem perfectly oblivious to every sentiment of honor, gratitude or decency. They have nothing but the human form and faculty of speech to distinguish them from gorillas.

The sentiment of humanity, which finds no more capacious dwelling than a Southern heart, demands these Zouaves—debased, degraded and ungrateful as they are—should be taken care of in their present condition, but we would respectfully suggest that no such sentiment requires that our men should be compelled to occupy the same apartment with them, or what is tantamount to it, adjoining rooms, through the open doors of which, they can hear abuse heaped upon our cause by the representativs from Blackwell's Island, the Five Points, and other renowned schools from whence Northern policy draws its deepest inspirations.

Correspondence of the Memphis Appeal.

RICHMOND, Sunday, July 28.

I went yesterday into one of the military prisons, where some 450 of those taken at Manassas are kept in confinement, and held quite a free and easy conversation with several of the number. Every variety of tone from that of insolent defiance to that of penitent sorrow, was manifested by the prisoners. Every class of life was represented among them except that of the pseudo-money aristocracy of the large cities. I saw a fine-looking boy of sixteen, well-grown, high-spirited, from Massachusetts—he came, he said, to defend the Capital, and had no idea of coming into Virginia. Another young fellow told us they had not expected to encounter any serious resistance, because they were sure the strong Union Party of the State would rise up everywhere to join them as they advanced.

One of the prisoners, Hon. A. W. ELY, member of Congress from the western part of the State of New-York, (whom the authorities, with a merciful consideration for the refinement of his Congressional manners, had caused to be removed from the society of ELLSWORTH'S "Pet Lambs," to another apartment,) complained very much of the hardness of his lot. He was a non-combatant; he had nothing whatever to do with the fight; he only came out from Washington to *look on*, as he would have come to a race between Lady Suffolk and Flora Temple, or a mill between MORRISSEY and HEENAN. He came in a buggy; so he had intended to return, only the Centreville *fete champêtre* folks, in their hasty retreat, had driven their carriage over the shafts of his vehicle and broken them off. He had, therefore, been "took" at a disadvantage. It was absurd to consider him "a prisoner of war" since our war was something he had no knowledge of, and took no part in. Certainly a less belligerent looking person than Hon. A. W. ELY it would be difficult to find.

A good deal of solicitation was tried yesterday upon the President to obtain the discharge of Messrs. HARVEY MCGRAW and ARNOLD HARRIS, who were arrested the day after the battle, on the plains of Manassas, and brought to Richmond, but he very speedily set the applicants for their enlargement at rest, *by declaring that they should remain prisoners during the continuance of the war.*

THE REBEL GEN. LEE.

The following is a letter written by the now rebel Gen. LEE, to a young lady in the North, who, before the estrangement had altogether taken place, had asked him for his photograph. He would not sit for it, but Mrs. LEE having some, sent one to the young lady. This explains what would otherwise be obscure in the opening of the letter:

RICHMOND, May 5, 1861.

MY DEAR LITTLE H——: I am very grateful for your kind letter, and the cordial expressions it contained. You are not only welcome to that *severe* representation of me, but anything else you may fancy. I pray you will not exhibit it however, as it will only serve to bring down denunciations on my head. You, I hope, will make allowances for my position and failings, and think as kindly of me as you can.

I shall never forget you, and require no work of art to keep you vividly before me. It is painful to think how many friends will be separated and estranged by our unhappy disunion. May God reunite our severed bonds of friendship, and turn our hearts to peace. I can say in sincerity that I bear animosity against no one. Wherever the blame may be, the fact is, that we are in the midst of a fratricidal war. I must side either with or against my section of country. I cannot raise my hand against my birth-place, my home, my children.

I should like, above all things, that our difficulties might be peaceably arranged, and still trust that a merciful God, whom I know will not unnecessarily afflict us, may yet allay the fury for war.

Whatever may be the result of the contest, I foresee that the country will have to pass through a terrible ordeal, a necessary expiation, perhaps, of our national sins.

May God direct all for our good, and shield and preserve you and yours.

Very truly and sincerely, R. E. LEE.

THE THIRD CONNECTICUT REGIMENT.

ARLINGTON, Va., July 24, 1861,
Head-quarters Third Regiment Conn. Vol.

To Col. E. D. Keyes, Commanding First Brigade, First Division:

ACCOUNT OF THE ACTION AT BULL RUN.

I marched with my command from Centreville, Va., on Sunday, at 2 o'clock A. M., and proceeded along the Warrington Turnpike to Bull Run; after being on the road several hours, formed on the east side of the Run, and marched against a body of the enemy and routed them; then changed position to the left, formed, and charged upon the enemy's battery, which was supported by a large body of infantry. The regiment made a fine charge, but was obliged to fall back, (the enemy being in very much larger force of infantry beside their battery,) which we did in good order. After engaging the enemy some three hours at different points, we were ordered off the field, which we did in good order, and, on our route, covered the retreating forces, and brought in two pieces of artillery, one caisson, and several baggage wagons, and the wagon of the sappers and miners, together with all their tools and twenty horses. During the whole engagement both officers and men behaved well and stood up to the work. I would here mention more particularly Major WARNER, and Adjutant REDFIELD DURYEE, for their coolness during the whole action, in assisting to keep the men in line, and urging them on to action.

Respectfully your obedient servant,

JOHN L. CHATFIELD, Col. Commanding.

A MEETING IN NEW-ORLEANS.

On the evening of July 29 a large meeting was held at the Merchants' Exchange, in New-Orleans, to make arrangements for the relief of the soldiers wounded at Manassas. Gen. W. A. ELMORE presided, and Rev. Dr. PALMER spoke. Among other things he said that he did not believe this would be a protracted war. Protracted wars did not prevail among the great civilized nations of the earth, but only among barbarians. Such a war would bankrupt any nation in one year. Even England, in the war of the Crimea, found herself pressed and worried to the extreme in furnishing her Army with supplies. For what duration of time could the North hope to sustain 400,000 men? As to the issue, the enemy might as well throw their millions into the rivers as to expect to subjugate us. Our cotton gave us immense power. The millions of Europe depended on it for their bread. As for the blockade, we laughed it to scorn. This war must soon terminate, or the civilized nations of Europe must become engaged in it; and he predicted our independence would be acknowledged before the first day of next year. But we would carry on this war until that end was accomplished.

He alluded to a meeting at the New-York Tabernacle, at which it was declared that the war should not end until Slavery was driven from our soil! But he felt it must continue until every nation on earth should recognize our independence and our institutions. He spoke of the imbecility, usurpation and tyranny of LINCOLN—unparalleled since the days of CHARLES I. *He would have said that the North was almost unanimously against us, if he had not heard Vallandigham's voice.* (*Tremendous cheering.*) But he felt there were many brave men at the North, who strongly sympathized with our cause. He felt the certain success of our cause, because right and truth were on our side. Not till the crush of worlds would our country be subjugated.

A series of resolutions were adopted, of which the first is a fair sample:

1. That we recognize in these victories on the side of liberty, against tyranny and oppression, the hand of the same just and righteous God who guided the armies of the country when led by WASHINGTON in defence of its liberty; that our hearts are filled with gratitude to the most high and mighty Ruler of the Universe for that signal interposition on our behalf, *manifested in the strength and courage given to our soldiers and the terror which seized upon our enemies.*

THANKSGIVING FOR THE VICTORY.

Bishop OTEY, of Tennessee, in a pastoral letter dated July 26, promulgates the following prayer, to be used on the Sunday preceding the day of thanksgiving fixed by the Confederate Congress:

"O, Almighty God! the sovereign commander of all the world, in whose hand is power and might, which none is able to withstand, we bless and magnify thy great and glorious name for the happy victory which thou hast been pleased to grant to our arms, the whole glory whereof we do ascribe to thee, who art the only giver of victory. And we beseech thee give us grace to improve this great mercy to thy glory, the advancement of thy Gospel, the promotion of a speedy and permanent peace, the honor of our country, and as much as in us lieth, to the good of all mankind. And we pray thee, O Lord, to give us such a sense of this great goodness as may engage us to a true thankfulness, such as may appear in our lives by an humble, holy and obedient walking before thee all our days, through Jesus Christ, our Lord, to whom, with thee and the Holy Spirit, as for all thy mercies, so in particular for this victory and deliverance, be all honor and glory, world without end. Amen!"

He adds: "I appoint for the first lesson at morning prayer, Nahum 1:2 to the end; second lesson, St. Luke xxi:25 to the end. The psalter for 27th July and 4th of August, are so appropriate to the occasion as to require no substitution of other psalms. The victory for which we are called on to offer thanksgiving, has been achieved at an enormous sacrifice of life. With rejoicings for the success of our brave soldiers, will be mingling the wailings of many for the fall of those would only be employed in the defence of Washington City. They are very grateful for the kind treatment they are receiving at our hands. *But the Fire Zouaves are incorrigible.* They seem perfectly oblivious to every sentiment of honor, gratitude or decency. They have nothing but the human form and faculty of speech to distinguish them from gorillas.

The sentiment of humanity, which finds no more capacious dwelling than a Southern heart, demands these Zouaves—debased, degraded and ungrateful as they are—should be taken care of in their present condition, but we would respectfully suggest that no such sentiment requires that our men should be compelled to occupy the same apartment with them, or what is tantamount to it, adjoining rooms, through the open doors of which, they can hear abuse heaped upon our cause by the representativs from Blackwell's Island, the Five Points, and other renowned schools from whence Northern policy draws its deepest inspirations.

Correspondence of the Memphis Appeal.

RICHMOND, Sunday, July 28.

I went yesterday into one of the military prisons, where some 450 of those taken at Manassas are kept in confinement, and held quite a free and easy conversation with several of the number. Every variety of tone from that of insolent defiance to that of penitent sorrow, was manifested by the prisoners. Every class of life was represented among them except that of the pseudo-money aristocracy of the large cities. I saw a fine-looking boy of sixteen, well-grown, high-spirited, from Massachusetts—he came, he said, to defend the Capital, and had no idea of coming into Virginia. Another young fellow told us they had not expected to encounter any serious resistance, because they were sure the strong Union Party of the State would rise up everywhere to join them as they advanced.

One of the prisoners, Hon. A. W. ELY, member of Congress from the western part of the State of New-York, (whom the authorities, with a merciful consideration for the refinement of his Congressional manners, had caused to be removed from the society of ELLSWORTH'S "Pet Lambs," to another apartment,) complained very much of the hardness of his lot. He was a non-combatant; he had nothing whatever to do with the fight; he only came out from Washington to *look on*, as he would have come to a race between Lady Suffolk and Flora Temple, or a mill between MORRISSEY and HEENAN. He came in a buggy; so he had intended to return, only the Centreville *fete champêtre* folks, in their hasty retreat, had driven their carriage over the shafts of his vehicle and broken them off. He had, therefore, been "took" at a disadvantage. It was absurd to consider him "a prisoner of war" since our war was something he had no knowledge of, and took no part in. Certainly a less belligerent looking person than Hon. A. W. ELY it would be difficult to find.

A good deal of solicitation was tried yesterday upon the President to obtain the discharge of Messrs. HARVEY MCGRAW and ARNOLD HARRIS, who were arrested the day after the battle, on the plains of Manassas, and brought to Richmond, but he very speedily set the applicants for their enlargement at rest, *by declaring that they should remain prisoners during the continuance of the war.*

THE REBEL GEN. LEE.

The following is a letter written by the now rebel Gen. LEE, to a young lady in the North, who, before the estrangement had altogether taken place, had asked him for his photograph. He would not sit for it, but Mrs. LEE having some, sent one to the young lady. This explains what would otherwise be obscure in the opening of the letter:

RICHMOND, May 5, 1861.

MY DEAR LITTLE H——: I am very grateful for your kind letter, and the cordial expressions it contained. You are not only welcome to that *severe* representation of me, but anything else you may fancy. I pray you will not exhibit it however, as it will only serve to bring down denunciations on my head. You, I hope, will make allowances for my position and failings, and think as kindly of me as you can.

I shall never forget you, and require no work of art to keep you vividly before me. It is painful to think how many friends will be separated and estranged by our unhappy disunion. May God reunite our severed bonds of friendship, and turn our hearts to peace. I can say in sincerity that I bear animosity against no one. Wherever the blame may be, the fact is, that we are in the midst of a fratricidal war. I must side either with or against my section of country. I cannot raise my hand against my birth-place, my home, my children.

I should like, above all things, that our difficulties might be peaceably arranged, and still trust that a merciful God, whom I know will not unnecessarily afflict us, may yet allay the fury for war.

Whatever may be the result of the contest, I foresee that the country will have to pass through a terrible ordeal, a necessary expiation, perhaps, of our national sins.

May God direct all for our good, and shield and preserve you and yours.

Very truly and sincerely, R. E. LEE.

THE THIRD CONNECTICUT REGIMENT.

ARLINGTON, Va., July 24, 1861,
Head-quarters Third Regiment Conn. Vol.

To Col. E. D. Keyes, Commanding First Brigade, First Division:

ACCOUNT OF THE ACTION AT BULL RUN.

I marched with my command from Centreville, Va., on Sunday, at 2 o'clock A. M., and proceeded along the Warrington Turnpike to Bull Run; after being on the road several hours, formed on the east side of the Run, and marched against a body of the enemy and routed them; then changed position to the left, formed, and charged

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, AUGUST 6, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

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The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS. *Any person who will send us a Club of* FIVE *subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.*

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. *Any person who will send us a Club of* TEN *subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself—or may retain One Dollar as his compensation.* The *Semi-Weekly* and *Weekly* sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SISTERS.

WINTER GARDEN—TOODLES—THRICE MARRIED—THE HAPPY MAN.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—PROF. ANDERSON—CURIOSITIES AT ALL HOURS.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE, No. 659 Broadway—GEO. CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

DE CORDOVA'S LYCEUM, No. 720 Broadway—HISTORICAL POEM ON THE REBELLION AND THE WAR—Illustrated by Dissolving Views.

To Subscribers.

Every page of the morning edition of the New-York Times is *stereotyped*, and worked in duplicate. We have resorted to this expedient as the only means of delivering our very large and constantly increasing edition to our subscribers at a reasonably early hour in the morning. We trust that any defects in the typography and general appearance of the paper will be pardoned until they can be remedied,—which shall be at the earliest possible moment.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

With reference to military movements at Washington, our readers need expect but little enlightenment at present. Gen. MCCLELLAN recently called a consultation of all the representatives of the Press there, and an agreement was entered into, that no information of a character likely to enlighten the enemy relative to his plans and intentions should be published. The Government on its part, in return for this forbearance of the Press, has been requested, and will no doubt do so, to furnish all needful facilities for obtaining and immediately transmitting all information suitable for publication, particularly after the occurrence of engagements with the enemy.

A telegram from Sandy Hook, the head-quarters of Gen. BANKS' command, near Harper's Ferry, reports that a considerable body of rebel cavalry had reoccupied Martinsburgh. A detachment of the New-York Twenty-eighth, volunteers, yesterday morning surprised a squad of them at a house opposite the Point of Rocks, killing three, wounding five, and taking seven prisoners, with all the horses, and returned safely across the Potomac with their capture.

Gov. GAMBLE, of Missouri, has followed his inauguration by issuing a proclamation, in which he enjoins upon all civil officers to do their utmost to bring to justice all persons who are engaged in creating trouble in the State, and instructs them to call, when necessary, upon the military authorities for aid. He also requires all citizens of suitable age to enroll themselves in military organizations for the defence of the State, and warns all those in arms against the existing State Government to return to their duty. He closes with a notification to the Confederate troops who have invaded the State that they must at once leave it, or their continuance in it will be considered as an act of war, designed to bring upon the State the horrors of war. Gen. POPE, it will be seen by our dispatches, is taking the most effective measures for preserving the peace in Northern Missouri. All the principal county seats have been occupied by National troops, and the people throughout the country have been given fully to understand that they will be held responsible for anything wrong which may occur.

LA MOUNTAIN, the aeronaut, who has recently been experimenting with his balloon at Fortress Monroe, has discovered that the rebels at Sewall's Point are busily engaged in mounting two very large guns, probably with a view to annoying the shipping at Old Point, or perhaps trying to reach the Fortress. There is much better order and discipline among our troops since the prohibition of the use of intoxicating drinks. Every package which goes into the camps now is previously examined by the Provost Marshal, and if any liquor is found it is turned over to swell the hospital stores. There was a rumor at the Fortress that Col. BURNSIDE had resigned, but he still remained at the head of his regiment at Newport's News.

Gen. PIERCE, who commanded at the Great Bethel fight, now that he has returned to the shades of private life, has published a statement in reference to that fight, in which he attempts to exculpate himself from blame. He asserts that he acted under explicit orders, but that the plan of attack and the orders accompanying it betrayed a want of knowledge of the enemy's position and numbers, and that there was a lack of ammunition, both for small arms and howitzers. He also states that he subsequently demanded a Court of Inquiry, but it was denied by Gen. BUTLER, on the ground that it would reveal too much.

Congress was assiduous yesterday in closing up the business of the session, and there remains very little to be done to-day, except to adjourn. In the Senate, Mr. SAULSBURY, of Delaware, made an effort to get up his resolution proposing certain amendments to the Constitution looking to an adjustment of the National difficulties, but he was unsuccessful. The Confiscation bill with the House amendment was taken up, on motion of Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, and passed with the amendment, although Mr. BRECKINRIDGE voted against it. A petition was presented by Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, purporting to be signed by six hundred persons in Niagara County, in this State, asking for amendments to the Constitution, or a National Convention to settle the present troubles. A bill to provide for further enlistments in the Navy was passed. The House bill to promote the efficiency of the Engineer Corps was taken up, and several amendments were made—among them one increasing the pay of non-commissioned officers and privates $4 per month. This, however, subsequently took the shape of a separate bill, and was made to include marines and sailors. An amendment was offered by Mr. JOHNSON, of Missouri, and rejected, calling for a General Convention at Louisville to restore peace. The bill was then passed. The report of the Judiciary Committee in the Kansas contested seat case was discussed, but nothing was done with it. The Senate soon afterwards went into Executive session. In the House, Mr. CURTIS, of Iowa, sent up his resignation as a member, he having been appointed a Brigadier-General in the Army. The Senate bill, creating a Metropolitan Police system for the District of Columbia, was passed. Messrs. VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio, and CALVERT and MAY, of Maryland, severally offered propositions looking to a settlement of the National troubles, but did not succeed in getting them before the House. Mr. VALLANDIGHAM also fired his last shot, by attempting to obtain a suspension of the rules, for the presentation, as he said, of a "number of petitions from several States," asking for a peaceful adjustment. A bill was reported from the Judiciary Committee and passed, fixing the number of members of the House, under the late census, after March 3, 1863, at 239. The Senate's amendment to the bill authorizing additional enlistments in the Navy, striking out the word "marines," was concurred in. The Senate bill to increase the Engineer and the Topographical Engineer Corps was passed; also the bill requiring the oath of allegiance to be taken by those in the civil service of the Government. The bill adding four dollars a month to the pay of soldiers, having come down from the Senate, was then passed, with the amendment approving the military proclamations of the President.

The steamship *Fulton* reached this port last night, from Southampton on the 24th ult. Her advices are not so late by two days as those by the *Anglo-Saxon*, published yesterday morning; but we find matters of interest relating to the condition of affairs in this country in our English files, and give them elsewhere. An extract from a financial article in the London *Times* discusses the probability of the United States Government being able to borrow money of English capitalists in an exceedingly unfair and ungenerous spirit. The repudiations and semi-repudiations of States in their individual capacity are raked up against us, and made to tell with all their force upon English financiers, many of whom, the writer evidently thinks, will not pause to consider that the General Government, which now proposes to borrow, is in no way responsible for these repudiations.

A meeting of the Board of Supervisors was held yesterday, at 12 M., the same being in accordance with the law which requires a meeting on the first Monday in August, for the purpose of appointing Inspectors, &c., of Election. The First Ward only was gone through with, one appointment having been made, and the Board adjourned until next Tuesday, having by their meeting complied with the requirements of the statute.

The Board of Aldermen last evening received the Comptroller's annual report, giving details regarding the City finances during the past year. The sum of $50,000 was appropriated for the Hebrew Benevolent Society, but upon motion of Alderman TOOMEY the subject was reconsidered and laid over. The Board concurred with the Councilmen in tendering the hospitalities of the City to Prince NAPOLEON; also, in empowering the Joint Committee on National Affairs to receive the remains of our soldiers who have fallen in defence of their country; also, in a resolution complimenting the Sixty-ninth Regiment, and appropriating $20,000 to purchase new uniforms out of the funds already in the hands of the Union Defence Committee. The Board of Councilmen also held a regular meeting, but transacted no business of further interest. A resolution offered by Mr. STEVENSON was unanimously adopted, tendering the thanks of the Common Council to the Fifth, Eighth, Twelfth, Sixty-ninth and Seventy-first Regiments for their gallant conduct during their absence from the City and during the war. The Board will meet again on Thursday.

The Stock Market showed some weakness yesterday forenoon, but recovered nearly the whole decline later in the day. Governments, 88½; Missouris, 43½; Central, 76⅝. Exchange on London, ½@¾ per cent. weaker. Bankers, 107½ per cent.

The business in Breadstuffs yesterday was more extensive, and prices of the principal kinds were firmer. Cotton was held higher, though it was not actively sought after. An improved demand prevailed for Provisions; Pork and Beef were advancing. Sugars were in good request, as were also Kentucky Tobacco, Whisky, Crude Whale-oil and Common Resin. Coffee, Teas, Fish, Hay and Linseed Oil were lightly dealt in. The Freight market favored shippers, yet engagements were moderate.

The "Relative Manhood" Question.

From the Mobile News.

We know of no circumstance which prevents this contest from being regarded as a fair test of the two people who are struggling for dominion. Certainly there were no local or special advantages on the side of the weaker party. The enemy, by threatening an extended line, and choosing his own point of attack, was enabled to concentrate his forces at that point. Besides this, a large portion of his force belonged to the regular army, had seen service, and passed through the baptism of fire. In the body of the weaker army there was not a man who, three months ago, had ever been in a tented field. They were, almost without exception, volunteers wielding for the first time the implements of death. If, then, there were any special advantages on either side, they were possessed by those who boasted the greatest numbers. But concede that they stood upon an equal footing. *The result is that* 15,000 *Southerners are superior to* 35,000 *Northerners—for after an eight hours' fight, they routed and dispersed this number, and drove them like chaff before the wind.*

This is unquestionably the view which the South will take of this subject. We have already quoted the declaration of the Richmond *Enquirer*, that the battle of Bull Run decides forever the "*relative manhood*" of the North and South. Nor is it very strange that they should thus interpret the issue. For years the South has asserted, with a degree of insolence which in any other country would have been resented by war, their absolute superiority in personal courage, and in all martial qualities, over the Northern States. Here we have had a trial of strength, and the South comes off victorious. What is more natural than that they should regard it as confirming their boasts, and as establishing forever the inferiority of the defeated party?

True, a closer analysis of the battle will detect a flaw in the argument. With an inferior force we attacked the enemy, stronger in numbers, strongly intrenched familiar with the ground and thoroughly prepared to dispute it at every point. But great communities do not examine such details closely. The general result is alone accepted as deciding the issue. And as things stand now, the South has just enough warrant for its judgment of the battle at Bull Run, to give it currency and *status* in history.

This is one sufficient reason, if there were no other, why *we cannot accept peace*, if it were now offered. If the seceding States were to return to the Union to-morrow, we could not receive them without accepting a position of inferiority, which would utterly destroy the value of the Union for us forever. No nation—no community can ever confess itself inferior to another, in the essential elements of courage and strength, without a loss of *prestige* utterly fatal to its independence and self-respect. Until a nation, large or small, can enforce respect for its martial qualities, its existence can neither be honorable nor safe. Without the reputation of courage, steadiness and ability in war, the largest and wealthiest nations in the world are held in contempt, and have not the slightest influence on the current of human history. With that reputation, the smallest power in Europe has compelled the leagued Empires of the Continent to respect its rights, and made itself beneficently felt in the grandest developments of the age. We cannot afford to let this question rest in its present position. We cannot accept the arrogant verdict of the South upon the defeat at Bull Run. The conditions of the contest were against us. We shall not concede that "15,000 Southerners are equal to 35,000 Northerners," nor shall we acknowledge the slightest inferiority in courage, in physical endurance, or in any of the essential elements which give victory to nations on the field of battle.

The defeat at Bull Run has prolonged the war, and increased its cost in blood and treasure indefinitely. It has rendered it impossible for the Government, without absolute dishonor, to offer any terms, or even to accept peace except on conditions which we know to be impossible. Peace now would involve perpetual subjection. We should be simply the thralls and slaves of the Southern lords. Their political measures, were the Union to be again restored, would be driven through Congress under the lash of the plantation whip, or under threats of the Southern bayonet. No man, whose heart is not absolutely craven, could accept any such attitude even as a possibility.

Of course it will cost us much, in money and in life, to redeem our position and vindicate our martial character against the *quasi* verdict of the 21st. But it will be well worth whatever it may cost. Without such vindication, all the wealth of the world would be worthless. It would only gild our disgrace and make our shame the more conspicuous. We have no better use for gold than to coin it into honor,—and the blood of our children can be shed in no dearer cause than in snatching from the dust and smoke our glorious flag, and in renewing the glories of which it is the emblem.

The Southern journals are quite right in saying that the North will not accept this result as decisive,—but will prepare with redoubled energy and care for still greater conflicts. The war cannot end while it leaves our flag in any doubtful position. We shall yet convince the world, our Southern foes included, that the arts of peace have not destroyed our strength for war,—that we are at least their equals on any field, and that they can have no peace which shall leave any shadow of doubt upon their minds as to this most essential point. The great mass of the people of the Northern States will scout with indignant contempt any suggestion, no matter from what quarter it may come, of any such peace as this.

The War and Slavery.

We print this morning a very able and pertinent speech by WENDELL PHILLIPS on the War,—from the only point of view in which he ever discusses any political subject,—its relation to Slavery. He declares that the Government never will succeed, and never ought to succeed, until it declares *emancipation* to be the end and object of the war.

There are thousands and tens of thousands throughout the country, who sympathize thoroughly with this view of the subject, and who insist that the Government ought immediately to raise the standard of liberation. It seems to us quite sufficient to say that we cannot possibly do this, without contradicting the facts of current history, and discarding the Constitution, which it is the object of the war to vindicate and defend. This war has thus far nothing historically to do with Slavery. Its object is simply to defend the Government of the Union from the destruction with which it is threatened. President LINCOLN, moreover, speaking the voice of the whole country, has over and over again declared that the Government had no intention to interfere with Slavery, or with any of the institutions, laws or rights of the several States. So long as the Government proceeds upon the theory that secession is a nullity and that the seceded States are still *de jure* and *de facto* members of the Union, it must continue, in acts as in words, to hold this ground.

But while we consider this to be of necessity the position of the Government for the present, we do not mean to intimate that it may not be changed. War is a terrible stimulant to the development of national passions, and it often works in days or weeks, changes in the current of events which, under ordinary circumstances, it would take years to bring about. A repetition of such defeats as that at Bull Run,—a succession of disasters of any sort to the National arms, might convince the people that *we have mistaken the issue*,—that we are fighting the battle on a false basis,—that it is not, in reality, a defensive war for the mere salvation of a written Constitution,—but that it has its roots deeper down in the social and civil life of the nation, and that it must be waged with a broader view, a loftier purpose, and a more terrible energy than have yet entered into its conduct. When our people once see,—as we hope they may not,—that we cannot protect ourselves behind the ramparts of the Constitution,—that we must go forth and fight to the death against the monster that really assails us, or else crouch in abject and perpetual subserviency to his will, there can be little doubt of the choice they will make. All history points the course which under such circumstances the war will take.

But this belongs to the future, and we prefer to leave it there, in full faith that the Providence which presides over the destinies of nations, will bring the issue to our doors quite as soon as we shall be ready to meet it. At present the war is for the Constitution and the Union, and upon that basis let it be waged. Meantime, we concur fully with Mr. PHILLIPS and Gen. BUTLER, that when any slave comes within the lines of our Armies for refuge or protection, the General Government has no more right to remand him to Slavery, than it has to seize a free citizen of New-York and sell him on the auction block at Charleston.

THE CASE OF JAMES E. HARVEY.—We have at last Mr. HARVEY'S statement in reply to the outburst of indignation which, upon its first disclosure, greeted the fact that he had been in telegraphic correspondence with Judge MAGRATH, of Charleston, during the deliberations of the Cabinet concerning Fort Sumter. We publish it in another column; and simple justice compels us, to say, that it completely relieves Mr. HARVEY from the aspersions so industriously and maliciously thrown upon his loyalty. It was almost universally assumed by the Press, and especially by the *Tribune*, with which he had been connected, that he had acted as a spy for the rebels at the Capital of the country, and in the very Council Chamber of the Government.

Mr. HARVEY now states that he sent not a single word of information to Charleston, without previous consultation with the Secretaries of War and of State,—or without obtaining their consent to its transmission. This fact alone is quite sufficient to vindicate Mr. HARVEY. A spy does not consult the Government he intends to betray. Mr. HARVEY was acting solely in the interest of peace, and for the good of the country, in every step he took,—and the precautions with which his action was accompanied show conclusively that he had no thought of doing anything to the injury of his own Government.

Nor is there the slightest reason to believe that the communications sent were of the slightest importance, or had the least effect upon the current of events. They simply conveyed the avowed views and declared intentions of the Government, with the knowledge and assent of the Government itself. We cannot help thinking that the Administration has done something less than justice to Mr. HARVEY, in not sooner giving these facts to the public on his behalf.

The New Financial Measures—The Tariff.

The various financial measures for the prosecution of the war, the Loan bill, the income, direct and excise taxes, and the amendment of the tariff, have all become laws, and will undoubtedly produce ample means for the immediate wants of Government, at any rate, till the next session of Congress. They have all been passed in great haste, and, with the exception of the Loan bill, will undoubtedly be subject to important modifications, should the measures inaugurated become permanent features of our system. The haste characteristic of the action of Congress is most strikingly illustrated in the Tariff bill, which adds very largely to the already existing high rates of duties on many articles, and virtually abolishes the warehouse system, by providing that upon all merchandise (not afloat) imported after the passage of the act, duties shall be paid within *three* months after entry. The increased rates are chiefly upon luxuries, with the exception of tea, coffee and sugar.

By the recent bill the duty on tea is 15 cents per pound; upon coffee, 4 cents; upon unrefined sugars, 2½ cents, against three-fourths of a cent per pound under the old tariff; upon refined sugars, 4 cents instead of 2; upon silks the rate of increase is fully 10 per cent., averaging now about 40 per cent. *ad valorem*. On brandy and distilled liquors the increase is about 25 per cent. There appears to have been no reduction of duty on any article.

While the object of Congress in increasing the rate of duties was undoubtedly to add to the revenue, the result will be to reduce the amount from this source below the lowest sum received for the past twenty years. It is the opinion of parties best informed both in the Custom-house as well as those engaged in mercantile pursuits, that the revenue from importations to be made for the year to come will not produce $20,000,000, even with the duties added to tea and coffee. There are now large amounts of merchandise of all kinds in bond, nearly the whole of which pays the duties levied by the Tariff of 1857. As regards these, the warehouse bill is untouched. They can remain for the three years, and be withdrawn to meet the demand. Till this supply is exhausted, importations will be only nominal. Large orders will be countermanded by the next steamer. There is at present not the slightest inducement to import hardly an article of merchandise. Prices of all are low, and the importer must pay on his new invoices not only very largely-increased duties, but these must be paid in *cash*, for no one will send his merchandise into warehouse for three months' credit on such duties. For the next six months, consequently, our imports will be *nil*; for it must be borne in mind that the tariff on the 2d of March last imposed duties which are very nearly prohibitory on many important articles, such as iron, and manufactures from it, and all the coarser kinds of cotton and woolen goods. Add to these prohibitory duties those on silks, which will not be imported till the supply, as well as the dresses on hand, are entirely exhausted and worn out, and we have virtually choked off the great sources of our revenue from import duties.

This view of the case is fully sustained by the business at the New-York Custom-house since January, compared with the corresponding period for 1860. The value of entries at this port the present year is $31,515,606, against $63,382,687 for 1860. The value of merchandise thrown upon the market the same time have been $29,419,307, against $63,174,876 for 1860. It must be borne in mind that the greater part of the merchandise imported the present year was ordered before the passage of the Tariff of the 2d of March. For the balance of the year, we presume the importations will not equal one-fourth of those for the last half of 1860.

If our foreign commerce, from whatever causes, dwindles to nothing, no revenue can result from it, no matter how excessive the rate of duties imposed. We have effectually killed the goose that laid, in times past, the golden egg. We cannot help thinking that the recent measure was devised and carried through without any suggestion or attention on the part of Mr. Secretary CHASE. He certainly would not have recommended a system that deals, if persisted in, a fatal blow to our foreign commerce. Such a radical change should not have been ventured upon without being maturely considered, and without the most convincing arguments and proofs adduced in its favor. It has been supported by neither; nor does it appear that the results already afforded by the Tariff of March 2, were even referred to, if known. The additional duties were not imposed with a view to protection to our manufactures, but for revenue, at the same moment that it would have been demonstrated that the existing duties were already too high for revenue.

Every portion of the country will almost equally suffer. The City of New-York, in her greatly reduced trade, and the agricultural districts, particularly the Great West, in the diminished demand for its overflowing harvests; for we shall soon find out that if we cannot import we cannot long export. Cripple the West, and we break down our domestic manufacturing establishments. Such a policy is a poor return for the patriotism everywhere displayed in the present contest. It is particularly unkind to the City of New-York, that has so generously supplied means and men, and must continue to supply the greater portion of the former as long as the contest continues. It is fortunate, however, that we are soon to have another session of Congress. The goods in warehouse will go far towards supplying the wants of our people till that body can act. The experience gained in the meantime will be invaluable, in showing that a rate of duties not needed for protection may be fatal, not only to the foreign but the domestic commerce of the country.

An Assortment of Lies.

We have at last received the Charleston reports of the battle at Manassas,—and as might have been expected, they carry off the palm completely from their Virginia cotemporaries in the brilliancy and variety of the falsehoods with which they are garnished. LEONIDAS W. SPRATT, it seems, was on the field, and gives the *Mercury* the benefit of his observations. He gives full details of the manner in which Senator FOSTER, of Connecticut, was killed, although the Senator was in his seat next day as if nothing whatever had happened. He repeats the falsehood that some of our men displayed the secession flag,—when there was not such a flag in the Army except one taken at Fairfax. Mr. SPRATT also asserts, from the most indisputable documentary evidence, captured in the battle, that Gen. McDOWELL's force was 130,000!

The *Courier's* correspondent is also gushingly spicy in his revelations. "Our people," he says, "have taken 500 wagons, and provisions enough to feed our army of 50,000 men for twelve months." Why then did BEAUREGARD immediately issue orders for compelling contributions of forage and food? "They seized, also," says this historian, "bills of fare issued by Gen. McDOWELL for dinners to be provided for him." In point of fact, Gen. McDOWELL had not eaten a dinner since he left Washington, as he carried all his provisions in a couple of fish baskets slung across his saddle. He lived all the while in the open field, just like the soldiers.

"Senator WILSON," moreover, "had arranged for a dinner party at Centreville, and had, among other things, about twenty baskets of champagne, which he was compelled to leave behind him. He fled in the disguise of the driver of a cart." Senator WILSON is a teetotaller, and never drinks champagne:—had nothing whatever with him except some sandwiches, and did not flee in any sort of disguise. Moreover, there is no hotel in Centreville, nor any place where any "dinner party" could possibly be got up. The correspondent of the *Picayune* avoids this slight difficulty by saying that "*while the battle was progressing* Mr. WILSON entertained a distinguished dinner party near the track," and that he escaped "in the disguise of a market gardener."

The same imaginative Richmond writer has this pleasant little story:

"Alluding to barbarity reminds me of something I heard last night. I wrote you that the enemy, when they came to Manassas to bury their dead slain in the battle of the 19th, commenced intrenching themselves. *They formed their intrenchments of human bodies; took their dead comrades, and piling them one on the other, dug a trench and threw the dirt up over their bodies to form a breastwork.* I am not sure that it is wicked to relate anything so horrible, and admit that a civilized man was guilty of it, but it is true, notwithstanding."

The whole story is utterly false. There were not over a dozen men killed in the affair of the 19th, and they had been removed long before anything was done towards intrenching on the 21st. The same fastidious scribbler says that "some of the United States Senators had started with the cavalcade, *taking their families with them*, and were traveling in the rear of the Army in *splendid carriages*, on their way to swell the triumphal procession into Richmond." This is pure fiction. Several Senators were there in livery stable wagons, but not one of them had any member of his family with him. Here is an amplification of the same falsehood—ascribed to high military authority:

"I saw President DAVIS this morning, who gave me many interesting particulars. Yesterday I learned much from Col. CURTIS, and this evening Gen. McGOWAN *entertained a large circle with many amusing incidents.* The enemy crossed the Potomac with a grand army. Gen. SCOTT, *in a splendid carriage drawn by six horses, passed part of the day at Centreville—Mrs. Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts, and other ladies, were with him. One was a lady of Centreville, with whom Gen. McGowan afterwards spent the evening.*"

If Gen. McGOWAN fights with half the intrepidity which characterizes his lying, he must be perfectly irresistible in a charge. Gen. SCOTT, as everybody knows, did not leave Washington; neither Mrs. Senator WILSON nor any other lady from the Capital was at Centreville;—and if Gen. McGOWAN "spent the evening" with any lady there, he must have had some motive for thus lying about her identity.

The correspondent of the New-Orleans *Picayune* does his best to rival his competitors in the matter of invention. He also asserts that "a great number of civilians and ladies attended the Army on its march," and that in their flight they scattered "trunks, band-boxes, hoop-skirts, and everything belonging to ladies' attire." This is utterly false—there is not the faintest possible fact on which such an assertion can be based. Here, too, is another fiction from the same mint:

"Among the curiosities brought in here is a carriage, which many believe to have been the carriage of Gen. SCOTT himself. It is a complete domestic establishment on wheels, *with parlor, dining-room, bed, sofa, and everything that could conduce to the convenience or comfort of the occupant.* The visitors say there was also found in it a bath, which the General is supposed to have used to cool off his gouty feet."

Probably this was an ambulance prepared with mattresses &c., for the wounded.

"Among the prisoners," says the same writer, "are an *immense* number of young New-Yorkers, sons of the principal merchants and shippers of that City." We should like to see a list of them.

These are specimens of the absurd and ridiculous exaggerations with which the Southern journals abound concerning the affair of the 21st.

JUDGE WAYNE, OF THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.—Wide as has been the demoralizing influence of secession among the officers of the National Government, in all its departments, who happened to have been born or whose residence was in the Southern States, and dishonorable as has been the desertion of the National flag by vast numbers of them, it is a pleasant thing to know that there are those who are true to the Union, who remain faithful among the faithless, though natives and residents of the rebel States. Of such, Judge WAYNE, of the Supreme Court of the United States, is a worthy example. His fidelity to the Constitution, the firmness of his adherence to its sanctions, the genuineness of his patriotism, though surrounded on all sides by traitors, are worthy of all commendation. Though a native and a citizen of Georgia, he has escaped the mania of secession, so sweeping and almost universal in that State, never wavering in his allegiance to the Government, nor yielding for a moment to the terrorism which prevails there. Among the Southern Judges of the National Courts we believe that he alone has not drifted away from honor and official duty into the treason of secession. He is in Washington, prepared for the discharge of his judicial trusts, regarding himself as a citizen of the United States, and ready to defend and uphold the authority of the National Government, though his State is among the foremost in the rebellion that would overthrow it.

A Neglected Institution.

A veteran institution which in periods of peace is never permitted to fall into disuse, seems likely to perish altogether, if the war continues. The Court-Martial and Court of Inquiry have not been heard of since the trial of Commodore ARMSTRONG. The fact is not attributable to the absence of cases deserving investigation; or that the charges against various officers have been frivolous and not sufficiently grounded. Let us glance at two or three of them.

Commodore MCCAULEY, by disobedience of orders, caused the loss of the squadron at Norfolk, involving the sacrifice of most valuable vessels, at a moment when they were most needed, and could not be replaced for several millions of dollars. His guilt is fully demonstrated by the published documents of the Navy Department. Why has he not been Court-martialed?

The affair at Big Bethel compromised the reputation of a half-dozen prominent officers. The responsibility of the successive blunders of the day was bandied about from one to another; and the public was at last compelled to fix it upon the Commander of the Division as the author and designer of the ill-advised expedition. The possible injustice of this result might have been removed by a Court of Inquiry. Why was none held?

Several regimental officers at the battle-field of Bull Run distinguished themselves by silly panic and cowardice. Especially is it charged by a cloud of witnesses, that Col. MILES, commanding one of the Brigades on that hapless day, was too drunk to give orders or lead his men; and had to be superseded in the very heat of the action. For the newly-fledged Colonels, whose terms in most instances were on the verge of expiration, it may be wise to pass their cases in silence. But Acting-Brigadier MILES, if that description can be applied to an officer who did not and could not act, is of the regular Army, and fairly amenable to a more rigid discipline. Why is he not Court-martialed?

Again, Capt. ALEXANDER, also of the regular service, a graduate of West Point, is charged with utter recreancy on the field; leading his men in disgraceful precipitate flight. This charge is met by the assertion of others, who claim equally to have been the witnesses of the Captain's conduct throughout the day, and who represent it as the consummation of steady gallantry and entire self-possession. Why does not Capt. ALEXANDER insist upon a Court of Inquiry; or why is not a Court-martial ordered?

Unless the practice of thus investigating cases of this character be resumed, and the charges thus freely and fiercely made be transferred from the public to a more searching professional tribunal, we conceive the discipline and character of our officers is not likely to be raised above its present discreditable level; and we fear there will be but a very imperfect restoration of that confidence which is so necessary to the efficiency of the men. Let the Court-martial do its work in weeding the staff and line of their incapables, and we shall have nothing but good commanders and victories.

SUPPRESSION OF INTEMPERANCE IN THE CAMPS.—The orders recently issued by most of the commanding officers of our military posts and great military camps, prohibiting the sale of intoxicating drinks to the men, cannot but be most salutary. The great enemy to subordination and discipline, and one great source of demoralization in the Army, is intemperance. It is the great peril of the soldier, if left to the free indulgence of his appetite in this respect. His situation, in camp especially, exposes him to peculiar temptation. The absence of regular employment, the idleness, save while engaged in the drill and exercises of the day, the *ennui* of his position, all impel him to the use of intoxicating drinks as the readiest resort for that excitement which he feels is almost a necessity with him. The placing of temptation, therefore, beyond his reach, is not only a necessity in preserving discipline, but a real blessing to the soldier himself. It preserves his health, his strength, his self-respect, and the spirit that makes him enduring under fatigue, and courageous in time of danger. These orders are worth more, if rigidly enforced, in reference to the sanitary condition of the soldiers, than a car-load of medicines.

THE PATRIOTISM OF ADOPTED CITIZENS.—The patriotism of our adopted citizens in the present crisis is worthy of all praise. They compose a large majority of our volunteer forces, who enlist from the cities and large towns. It is perhaps natural that this should be so. Having come to this country to find a refuge from the social and political oppressions of the old world, and having experienced the superior blessings of our institutions, they are readiest to peril fortune and life in their defence. The alacrity with which they come to the aid of the Government, in the hour of its peril, shows that they appreciate its value, and are determined to hand down to their children unimpaired the Union that has proved a refuge and a shelter to them. Be all this as it may, when this great struggle shall be over, and the rebellion crushed, the country will owe a debt of gratitude to its adopted citizens quite as great as that which will be due to the native born. Its safety will have cost quite as much of the blood of the one, as of the other.

PAYMENT OF TROOPS.—We see frequent complaints in the columns of our cotemporaries that the volunteer soldiers engaged in the service cannot get their pay. It is proper that they should be informed that any delay in receiving their pay is due to the neglect of their own officers. There are in this City, four paymasters of the regular Army, Major LESLEY, the senior paymaster, having his office at No. 6 State-street,—and until they receive the muster-rolls from the Captains of Companies,

they cannot possibly make payment to the men. Let the volunteers insist upon their officers making up these rolls and sending them in to the proper office, promptly,—and they will have no difficulty in getting their pay.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP FULTON.

A Financial View of the Southern Rebellion.

The steamship *Fulton*, from Southampton on the 24th ult., reached this port last night. Her advices are not so late as those by the *Anglo-Saxon* at Quebec, but we find in our English files matters of interest, which we give below.

The *Fulton* brings only $18,217 in specie.

AMERICAN TOPICS IN ENGLAND.

A FINANCIAL VIEW OF THE WAR.

From the London Times, (City Article,) July 22.

It is almost certain that, if the American war continues so as to render necessary the raising the £20,000,000 sterling contemplated by the President, proposals will be made for obtaining a portion of the amount in Europe. It is necessary that American financiers should recognize beforehand the disadvantages under which any such appeal would necessarily be made. Anything that might be said in London when a loan was actually brought forward would, perhaps, at once be denounced with the incoherent fury lately manifested in relation to every other proceeding of this country, and it is better, therefore, to prevent disappointment by referring to the question while there is yet time for its discussion. In the present contest, the North point to the South as repudiators, and claim strong faith in their own financial integrity. This can be settled simply like any other matter of history. Of the thirty-three States of the Union, nearly one-fifth are stained by repudiation, direct or indirect. But these do not all belong to the South. The balance of disgrace is nearly equal. The repudiating Southern States are Mississippi, Arkansas and Florida. In the North the chief offender is Michigan, but there is also a spot on Pennsylvania which has never been wiped out, and Indiana, in an indirect way, has placed herself in a position very little differing from that of determined default. Of the six compromised States, therefore, three belong to the South and three to the North. There are modifying circumstances to be mentioned, but it is doubtful if these will alter the balance. As regards the South, Mississippi presents unquestionably the most flagrant case. Here not only has the doctrine of repudiation been maintained as if it were among the sacred rights of man, but every appeal of the cheated creditors has been met with derisive taunts, the leader of popular sentiment in this direction having on all occasions been Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS, who is now President of the Southern Confederation, and who, it may be hoped, in his new position, has become sensible of the fatal character of this part of his career. Next comes Arkansas, which, in the openness of its bad faith has been a steady imitator of Mississippi; and lastly, we have Florida, which has always contrived to avoid a direct avowal of repudiation by resorting instead to a quibble of constitutional law. The debt of Florida was contracted when she was a "Territory," and her plea is that for debts so contracted the Federal Government are liable. The Federal Government take the opposite view, and the result is, that between them the creditor gets nothing. Turning to the North, the only State whose conduct in any degree rivals that of Mississippi, is Michigan. In this case, the repudiation is direct and unblushing, and is rather aggravated by the fact that, as there is a portion of debt which she has not repudiated, and on which she pays dividends, the Governor, in his annual message, generally introduces a flourish to the effect that, with the honor by which she has ever been distinguished, the State continues to provide duly for all her public obligations. Pennsylvania has never, in the general sense, been a repudiator, but her financial character suffers from a wound which derives its worst features from its smallness. She issued bonds for arrears of dividends at a full rate of interest, and when these fell due with an accumulation of such interest, refused to pay them unless the holders would accept a lower rate. It is also to be mentioned that, although the State is under no other delinquency, the municipality of Pittsburgh—one of her chief towns, the Birmingham of America—have very recently refused to pay a large amount of railway bonds issued on their guarantee and, with the support of the populace, have defied even the mandates of the Supreme Court. The next and last State is Indiana. This State, after a tedious default, offered to pay dividends upon half her debt if her creditors would take the unfinished State Canal in payment for the other half, advancing at the same time sufficient for its completion. The value of the canal was considerable, because it took all the central traffic of the State, and was protected by a charter which it was agreed should be upheld against competing lines, either of canal or railway. The creditors accepted the terms and laid out the required sum, and instantly upon this being done the State authorities removed all protection, passed a law enabling the construction of opposition lines actually along its banks, and thus rendered the property entirely worthless. These are uncolored facts which cannot be contradicted, and capitalists must form their own conclusions from them. But it will be said they do not bear upon the Federal Government, whose engagements, with the exception of the paper issues during the revolutionary war, have always been duly fulfilled. That is a point, however, for each individual to determine, according to his fancy as to whether a certain proportion of unsound States among a limited Federation is to be reckoned as an element of danger. We must also bear in mind that it is not our place to decide which is the real offender with regard to the Florida debt—the individual State or the National Government, and, likewise, that although Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS is now frequently assailed by speakers at Washington for his financial antecedents, those antecedents were never, until the outbreak of secession, cited by Nationalists or Northerners as disqualifying him for the highest offices of State. Finally, it must be remarked that the aggregate population of such of the Northern States as have been compromised by default is 5,000,000, and that of the Southern only 800,000. Under these circumstances, it would seem there is not much to encourage our capitalists to interfere by supplying means to either side; while in a political sense, it is certain that any such movement would injure our future good relations, since we should have strong prospect that, on the termination of the contest, either by force or compromise, the reunited heads would join to attribute the greater part of the miseries they had inflicted on each other to the British gold maliciously supplied by our aristocracy for the very purpose of giving intensity to the contest and destroying free institutions.

THE VOLUNTEER ARMY OF THE UNION.

From the London Times.

The citizens of the United States may well be proud of their new Army. More than forty years of peace, broken only by such interruptions as the Mexican War and the expedition to Utah, have not in the least degree blunted their military spirit. It is impossible to read the special report of the Secretary of War to the President without being reminded of those ancient democracies, in which the whole adult population would sally out to repel foreign aggression, and all the richer citizens would contribute freely to the expenses of war. If Republican institutions are indeed on their trial, it is not at this point that they will break down. The Secretary may be forgiven for lapsing from the narrative into the rhetorical style in describing the composition of this force of a quarter of a million, so rapidly raised and so efficiently armed. "But a few weeks since the men composing this great army were pursuing the avocations of peace. They gathered from the farm, from the workshop, from the factory, from the mine. The minister came from his pulpit, the merchant from his counting-room, the professor and student from the college, the teacher and pupil from the common schools. Young men of fortune left luxurious homes for the tent and the camp. Native and foreign-born alike came forward with a common enthusiasm." The Government finds itself "embarrassed with the generous outpouring of volunteers to sustain its action." The first call for troops, made on the 15th of April, though it did not extend to the States which had then seceded, and was peremptorily rejected by several others, met with so enthusiastic a response in the North, that the quota actually furnished exceeded by several thousands that defined in the proclamation. Under the second requisition of the 4th of May, which was not limited like the former to the period of three months' service, but invited enlistment for three years, or the whole period of the war, no less than 208 regiments have been enrolled, and 153 are already in active service. Altogether, the State can count on a force of 280,000 officers and men after the discharge of the first contingent, and there seems no reason to doubt that this may be increased indefinitely. The Senate has already more than responded to the President's appeal by authorizing the employment of 500,000 volunteers and appropriating $500,000,000 for the war. Many criticisms will probably occur to military men on the deficiency of cavalry and artillery, the very small proportion of veterans among these raw recruits, and the inevitable inexperience of the officers. It will not be easy to convince professional soldiers that a task which cost DELLA MARMORA years of patient zeal, and which GARIBALDI failed to complete in the most eventful of campaigns, can be accomplished at a stroke by Gen. SCOTT. All this may be very true, but a people in arms can never be otherwise than formidable, and in this case they will be opposed to an enemy by no means their superiors in equipment or discipline. Such an effort must command admiration, and, regarded as an experiment, is well calculated to inspire confidence in the elasticity of volunteer organization.

It is admitted that the *material* of this force is not equal to its *personnel*, which the Secretary boldly declares to be "fully equal to the finest regular troops of the Old World." Nothing is said as to the number of guns at the disposal of Government; but the process of rifling is still being carried on; and, notwithstanding Mr. CAMERON'S jealousy of European ordnance, we suspect that "a perfect battery of six WHITWORTH 12-pounder rifled cannon, with 3,000 rounds of ammunition," was a very seasonable present. As for small arms, he does not fail to observe that "the celebrated Enfield rifle, so called, is a simple copy of the regular arm manufactured for many years at "the Springfield armory." Admirable, however, as these weapons were, the "bad faith of those intrusted with their guardianship" had left a very small stock of them in the Government arsenals—in fact, they had been carefully distributed over the disaffected States. It became necessary, therefore, either to import from abroad or to "encourage domestic industry" by employing private manufacturers—an alternative which Mr. CAMERON decidedly prefers. Other wants are detailed in the report. One of these is quantity and quality of rations for the troops "adapted to their previous dietary habits." Another is a supply of water-proof capes and blankets, "as the army regulations do not recognize such an article of clothing, and as no discretion has been lodged with the Department to act in the matter." This reads like a leaf out of the book of our own Crimean experience. Then there has been appointed a Medical Committee, which is to "bring to bear the ripest teachings of sanitary science in its application to the details of military life." Moreover, the services of "patriotic women" are to be rendered available, and an American Miss NIGHTINGALE, in the person of Miss D. L. DIX, has undertaken the superintendance of the hospitals. We have not the least doubt that this war, if it should unhappily be prolonged, will be a perfect study in the art of warlike expedients. Nothing is said in this report of the rumored use of balloons for the purposes of military *reconnaissance*, but we may be quite sure that this and every other resource that inventive genius can lend to hostility will be laid under contribution by one or other of the belligerents.

Not the least curious passage in Mr. CAMERON'S statement, is that in which he labors to account for the portentous demoralization which could alone have caused so many officers to betray their allegiance. The most malignant party spirit could not, he thinks, have suggested such unspeakable baseness. He admits, indeed, and records for the warning of the troops about to invade "the rebellious States," that "the nice moral distinctions which obtain among men in well-ordered communities are apt to be lost sight of in civil war." But this is not enough, nor does the "accident of birth," or the "belief in particular political theories," appear to him to furnish an adequate solution. It must be "a radical defect in education," and to this hypothesis the Secretary accordingly applies himself with the air of a man who has made a great discovery. He turns to the report made by the visitors of the West Point Military Academy, and he there finds that the system of discipline therein enforced "ignores practically the essential distinction between acts wrong in themselves, and acts wrong because "prohibited by special regulations." This is the secret of secession. The *élèves* of this Academy, imperfectly grounded in ethics, mistook rebellion for a *malum prohibitum*, like breaking bounds or wearing undress on parade, and conspired against the State as they might have conspired against rules of college discipline. Mr. CAMERON sagely recommends that steps should be taken to prevent any such misapprehension for the future.

The best wish that we can suggest for the great Republic now entering on a struggle more desperate than any which has tested its strength since the War of Independence is that it may find it as easy to disband its volunteer Army as it has been to muster it. Meanwhile, the short terms of enlistment which crippled WASHINGTON'S action so much have been superseded by a system which virtually converts a volunteer force into a standing Army, and thereby removes one main obstacle to a tedious conflict. We shall not reiterate the common-places about standing Armies, but we think it worth while to point out that American society may be soon exposed, almost for the first time, to a class of temptations which have turned the heads and ruined the liberties of some of the greatest among nations.

Reply of the Austrian Emperor to the Hungarian Address.

PESTH, July 22—Afternoon.

The royal Rescript, in reply to the address of the Hungarian Diet, was read to-day in the Lower House, and was listened to with manifest impatience. The House was crowded with members. A resolution was passed ordering the Rescript to be printed.

The Upper House having assembled, the Royal Rescript was read amid profound silence. Only a few members were present. The Rescript commences by stating that the relation of Hungary to the whole monarchy is, and for three centuries has been, *de facto* a real union in as far as war, finance, and foreign affairs, are concerned, and that when the Constitution was granted to the country, the constitutional necessities of the whole monarchy were naturally taken into consideration.

The independent internal administration of Hungary, it says, is not thereby endangered, but, on the contrary, will be strengthened. The laws of 1849 cannot be reëstablished, because they are incompatible with the present Constitution.

The Diet is requested to proceed to a revision of these laws, to send representatives to the Council of the Empire in time to take part in the financial discussions which will come on in August next, to come to an understanding with the Croatian Diet in reference to the relation of Croatia to Hungary, and finally to draw up a law relative to the use of the national language and the development of the non-Hungarian inhabitants.

The Rescript declares the union of Hungary with Transylvania to be for the present impracticable, and says: "The affairs of Servia shall be arranged on the basis of the resolutions of the Servian National Congress."

In conclusion, the Rescript guarantees an amnesty on the occasion of the coronation of FRANCIS JOSEPH as King of Hungary.

The following is the text of the most important part of this document:

"The Pragmatic Sanction formerly sought to promote union and good understanding between Hungary and the other countries of the monarchy. The patent of October extended the constitutional influence over a large number of questions. Hungary henceforth will be governed according to its ancient constitution, alike in form, system and men. The Emperor rejects the idea of an amalgamation, but grants an internal autonomous administration, and, at the same time, dynastic, military, diplomatic, and financial unity with the rest of the Empire. A purely personal unity was the idea of 1848. Six months after the promulgation of these laws, civil war broke out, and led to the total overthrow of the Constitution. The Emperor will spontaneously restore the Hungarian Constitution of the 20th of October, under the conditions necessary to the development of the whole Empire. The King recognizes the laws of 1848, concerning the abolition of the privileges of the nobles, of *corvées*, and feudal burdens, general admissibility to public employments and to the possession of landed property, that relating to the equality of taxation and recruiting, and, lastly, that relating to the electoral rights of the lower classes; but he cannot sanction the laws of 1848 hostile to the rights of the non-Magyar population of the Hungarian countries and to the Pragmatic Sanction, which must be modified before negotiations are entered into on the coronation diploma. The Diet is requested to bestow its attention upon this revision; it is besides requested to bestow its attention upon the mode of electing Deputies to the Council of the Empire, according to the fundamental law of the 26th of February, and to send provisionally Deputies to the present sittings of the Council of the Empire, in order to protect the influence of the country upon the general affairs which are to be debated and settled in the course of August. The Union of Hungary and Transylvania, determined upon in 1848, without the consent of the Romans and of the Saxons, and in opposition to their wishes, fell to pieces almost immediately. It is necessary, therefore, now to reëstablish in the first place the general representation of Transylvania. The relations of Croatia with Hungary can only be resolved by an understanding with the Croatian Diet. The Hungarian Diet is summoned to devote its attention to those conditions, the basis of which are the internal self-government of Croatia, and its position towards the general Empire, in accordance with the Federal union between it and Hungary. It is summoned to take the initiative of a law guaranteeing the rights of the non-Magyar inhabitants of Hungary. The Emperor reserves the initiative concerning the rights of the Serbs on the basis of the wishes of their National Congress. The abdication of the Emperor FERDINAND alluded distinctly to 'all the kingdoms comprised in the Empire of Austria,' any further document would be superfluous. On the occasion of the coronation the King will keep in view the wish expressed that he should pardon political offenders. He awaits the assembling of the Diet for the legal settlement of the points indicated. In the meanwhile the laws connected with finance will remain in force."

IMPORTANT LAND OFFICE DECISION.—The following decision of the Commissioner of the Land Office is of much interest in the West in these war times:

GENERAL LAND OFFICE, July 31, 1861.

GENTLEMEN: I have received the Register's letter of the 12th inst., stating that "persons desirous of enlisting in the military service of the United States during the present war," wish to be informed if their preëmption claims will be protected in their absence.

I reply in the *affirmative*, with this qualification: that the preëmptor is an actual resident upon and cultivator of the tract claimed; has filed his declaratory statement, and in all things shall have fully met the requirements of the preëmption law *up to the period* of his entrance into the military service of the country, for its defence and the maintenance of the Government. In that case, the time of actual service will not run against him so as to result in forfeiture; provided notice of the time of entry into and termination of service is promptly filed with the Register and Receiver, and such steps are taken as will show a *bona fide* intention to return to the tract, by leaving his family on the land, where he has one, and where no family, that the premises shall be placed in proper charge for the preëmptor, so that residence and cultivation shall be continued when the military service is at an end; and then, where the preëmption law in all other respects shall have been fully complied with, the grounds of exemption should be established, when the proving up takes place as preliminary to payment and actual purchase. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

(Signed) J. M. EDMUNDS, Commissioner.

Register and Receiver Forest City, Minn.

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER—DONATION TO THE HEBREW BENEVOLENT SOCIETY—THE PRINCE NAPOLEON.

At the meeting of the Board last evening, the resolution heretofore adopted authorizing the Hudson River Railroad Company to run their "dummy" engine in the City below Thirty-first-street, was rescinded.

A communication was received from the Mayor, announcing the decease of Ex-Mayor CLARK.

The annual report of the Comptroller was received and three thousand copies ordered printed.

On motion of Alderman TUOMEY, Alderman CORNELL was restored to his places on the Committees, resigned in consequence of his duties at the seat of war. The several members of the Board, who had been fulfilling his duties, cheerfully resigned.

The report of the Committee donating $30,000 to the Hebrew Benevolent Society was adopted, but subsequently reconsidered and laid over, on motion of Alderman TUOMEY.

The resolution from the Councilmen, tendering the hospitalities of the City to Prince NAPOLEON, was adopted.

The Board concurred in delegating to the Joint Committee on National Affairs the power to make suitable arrangements for the reception of the remains of citizens of New-York who have fallen in defence of their country.

The Board of Aldermen concurred in the Councilmanic resolutions complimenting our troops for their bravery at Bull Run.

Also, in a resolution providing that during the recess the offices of the Aldermen and Councilmen be open only from 9 A. M. to 12 M.

Also on the resolutions of the Councilmen relative to the Sixty-ninth Regiment, appropriating $20,000 for new uniforms out of the Union Defence Committee Fund heretofore appropriated.

Also on the resolutions relative to the death of ex-Mayor Clark.

The Board adjourned to 5 o'clock P. M., Sept. 1.

THE COMPTROLLER'S REPORT.

The following are the principal statistics of the Comptroller's Report:

The amount of money in the hands of the Chamberlain, Dec. 31, 1859, as stated in the Comptroller's Annual Report for 1859, page 8, was	$4,271,466 65
The receipts into the Treasury from all sources, during the year 1860, amounted to	22,442,602 90
Total	$26,714,069 55
The amount of warrants drawn on the Treasury, prior to Jan. 1, 1859, paid and returned to the Comptroller by the Chamberlain in 1860, was	$.,578 83
The amount of warrants drawn in 1859, paid and returned as above in 1860, was	62,505 39
The amount of warrants of 1860, paid on the several accounts and funds, and returned during said year, was	23,194,888 66—23,278,972 88
Balance remaining in the Treasury, Dec. 31, 1860	$3,435,096 67
Receipts from Taxes and General Fund	$6,175,550 03
Revenue Bonds, 1860	4,068,900 00
Ass. Fund Bonds, 1864	500,000 00
Floating Debt Fund Stock, 1878	2,795,502 56
Central Park Fund, and other sources, including Sinking Fund, swell the total receipts to	22,442,602 90

SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURES.

The amount of disbursements for the year 1860, for all purposes, was as follows, which is provided for by appropriations made by the Common Council: $6,130,926 00

The amount of expenditures in 1860, on City Account, was as follows:

For what Periods. Quarter ending	By whom the Expenditures Were authorized. Board of Councilmen	Board of Supervisors	Board of Education	Board of Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction	Total.
March 31	$834,007 48	$257,000 00	$100,000 00	$1,191,007 48	
June 30	1,319,502 55	300,000 00	200,000 00	1,819,502 55	
Sept. 29	977,392 01	215,000 00	225,000 00	1,417,392 01	
Dec. 31	1,284,743 17	483,781 00	114,150 00	1,932,674 17	
Totals	$4,415,555 22	$1,276,781 00	$639,150 00	$6,330,926 22	
Board of Commissioners of Central Park				80,000 00	
Grand Total				$6,410,926 22	

Deduct amount of "A" Warrants, included in the above sum, drawn and registered in 1860, but not presented to the Chamberlain for payment	$29 127 98	
Leaving expenditure on City account		$6,384,358 24
Revenue Bonds of 1859		4,972,750 00
Revenue Bonds of 1860		2,797,500 00
Abatement of Nuisances		336 85
Assessments—Sales of property for		178 89
Assessment Fund	$775,750 73	
Less amount not presented to Chamberlain for payment	9,267 72—766,483 01	
Central Park Fund		5,686 66
Central Park Improvement Fund		768,699 56
Croton Water Works, Extension and new Reservoir		646,627 68
Floating Debt Fund		728 28
Interest on Assessments		88,802 61
Intestate Estates	$7,805 25	
Less amount not presented to the Chamberlain	77 00— 7,728 25	
Street Improvement Fund		1,121,235 74
Taxes—Sales of property for		63 86
Tompkins Market, rebuilding		2,133 09
Unclaimed Warrants		12,695 86
Warrants drawn prior to 1859		1,578 83
Warrants drawn in 1859		82,505 39
Sinking Fund for the payment of the City debt	$5,201,349 30	
Less not presented for payment	65,767 70— 5,138,581 50	
Sinking Fund for the payment of interest on the City Debt	483,200 77— 5,621,782 17	
Total payments		$23,278,972 88

RECAPITULATION.

The amount of appropriations made on City account prior to Dec. 31, 1859, which remained unexpended at that date, as stated in the Comptroller's Annual Report for 1859, page 14, was	$1,171,619 78	
Add for amount of two warrants drawn and charged in 1859, against the appropriation for "Rents," cancelled in 1860, viz.: No. 5,680, $33 00, and No. 8,357, $33 00	66 00—$1,171,685 78	
The amount of appropriations for 1860, as stated, was	6,571,065 09	
Total		$7,743,650 87
The amount expended, for which "A" warrants were drawn during the year, as above stated, was	$6,130,926 00	
Deduct amount refunded and received from various sources	17,439 78— 6,413,486 22	
Balance unexpended, Dec. 31, 1860		$1,330,164 65

TAXES OF 1860.

The following statement exhibits the valuation of property in each Ward, and the amount of taxes assessed thereon, in and for the year 1860:

VALUATION OF PROPERTY.

Ward.	Real estate.	Total.	Amount of tax ea.
1	$36,625,912	$36,625,512 00	$620,723 00
2	21,736,709	21,736,709 00	368,299 87
3	26,992,656	26,992,656 00	457,468 72
4	9,904,770	9,904,770 00	167,861 16
5	17,263,635	17,263,635 00	293,656 88
6	12,766,250	12,766,250 00	216,358 34
7	13,018,799	13,018,799 00	220,631 29
8	18,296,972	18,296,972 00	310,087 78
9	15,512,100	15,512,100 00	262,881 59
10	8,665,800	8,665,800 00	146,861 38
11	8,917,220	8,917,220 00	151,125 70
12	11,857,184	11,857,184 00	187,982 59
13	5,500,000	5,500,000 00	93,200 44
14	12,424,700	12,424,700 00	210,568 31
15	28,385,300	28,385,300 00	481,063 95
16	17,788,900	17,788,900 00	301,564 79
17	17,459,300	17,459,300 00	295,993 01
18	37,520,700	37,520,700 00	636,374 45
19	16,830,472	16,830,472 00	285,742 54
20	16,580,550	16,580,550 00	280,980 36
21	29,710,650	29,710,650 00	503,519 29
22	14,775,440	14,775,440 00	246,244 01
Personal—resident	163,575,575 97		2,771,101 28
Personal—non-resident	15,121,162 00		256,287 84
Totals	$398,533,619	$577,230,656 97	$9,746,559 58

The total valuation of property, as reported by the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments, and adopted by the Board of Supervisors, was, as stated above	$577,230,656
In extending the items of taxes, a number of errors were discovered in the footings of the assessment rolls, amounting to	598,950
The correct amount, therefore, was	$576,631,706

In consequence of the errors above mentioned, there will be a deficiency of $11,946 28 in the amount necessary to meet the appropriations for the present year; and the quota of this County of the State taxes will be apportioned and computed on a valuation of property $598,950 greater than the actual amount of the same.

LOANS.

The moneys borrowed during the year on the credit of the Corporation, the authority for each loan, and the terms upon which the several amounts were obtained, will appear from the following statements:

The amount of such loans was as follows, viz:

1. Revenue Bonds of 1860	$4,068,900
2. Assessment Fund Bonds of 1860	500,000
3. Floating Debt Fund Stock of 1878	2,748,000
4. Street Improvement Fund Bonds of 1863	300,000
5. Central Park Imp. Fund Stock of 1887	416,600
6. Central Park Imp. Fund Stock of 1876	833,000
7. Water Stock of 1875	228,900
8. Croton Water Stock of 1883	525,000
Total	$9,620,100
In addition to the above there has been issued:	
9. Real Estate Bonds of 1873, amounting to	$300,000
Total	$9,920,100

THE CENTRAL PARK.

The total cost of said land, including the Arsenal property, purchased from the State, and the expenses connected with its acquisition, was	$5,409,441 50	
Add amount of bill for advertising, paid in 1860	169 70—5,409,611 50	
Of this amount there was provided by the assessment for benefits on account of opening said Park, including $3,000 allowed for collecting the same, the sum of	$1,661,395 00	
Deduct amount allowed, or to be allowed, under Ordinance of the Common Council, for fees of the Collectors of Assessments, viz:		
On collections, say on $1,461,395, at 2½ per cent	$36,534 87	
On Return to Bureau of Arrears, say on $200,000, at 2 per cent	4,000 00—1,620,860 13	
Showing the actual cost of the land to be, say		$3,788,751 37

IMPROVEMENT OF THE PARK.

The amount paid over to the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park of the proceeds of "Central Park Improvement Fund Stock"	$2,683,200 00	
Amount paid for advertising, &c	3,869 49—2,687,069 49	
Approximate cost of the Park, including improvements to Dec. 31, 1860		$6,475,820 86

It is not improbable that the rebellion, which now unfortunately exists in the southern portion of the Republic, may cause such a derangement in the financial and business affairs of the country as to render it difficult, if not impracticable, to raise the necessary means to continue the work of improving and embellishing the Park at the same rate or scale of annual expenditure as heretofore; and in case it shall become necessary to increase the burden of taxation to any considerable extent, for purposes connected with, or occasioned by, the war, it may be prudent to suspend said work until a more favorable time. However desirous the Board of Commissioners of the Park may be to expedite the completion of the improvements in contemplation, the Comptroller cannot doubt that they will at once agree with him that the preservation of the public credit is a matter of paramount importance.

PROPOSED ADDITION TO THE PARK.

The act, chapter 101 of the Laws of 1859, authorized the Board of Central Park Commissioners to take the necessary legal measures in behalf of the Corporation to acquire additional lands for the Park, embracing the tract bounded southerly by the south side of One Hundred and Sixth-street, northerly by One Hundred and Tenth-street, easterly by the Fifth-avenue, and westerly by Eighth-avenue.

Application was accordingly made by them to the Supreme Court, and Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment, were duly appointed to determine and report the amount of damages and benefits to result from the acquisition of said land, and adding the same to the Park.

The report of the Commissioners, recently presented to the Supreme Court, shows the valuation placed by them upon said land, comprising about 65 acres, to be the enormous sum of $1,499,438, and the amount of expenses, claimed to have been incurred by them, including their compensation for services in the matter, were stated at $73,192 89. The Board of Commissioners of the Central Park thereupon adopted a resolution to discontinue the proceedings, when the parties interested in procuring the confirmation of the report, denied their right so to discontinue.

An application was also made to the Court by the Mayor and Comptroller, in behalf of the Corporation, in opposition to the confirmation of said report. The case having been ably argued before His Honor, Justice Barnard, he refused to confirm the report of the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment. The question in relation to the taxed costs is now before the Supreme Court for review.

THE CROTON WATER WORKS.

The cost of the Aqueduct and other Water Works to December 31, 1859, exclusive of the distributing pipes south of the Reservoir in Forty-second street, and of the Reservoir in Forty-second street, and of the amount paid for interest before the same became productive, as stated in the Comptroller's Annual Report for 1859, page 41, was | $15,210,820 99

The expenditures in 1860, as stated on page ——, amounted to	646,627 68
Total, to December 31, 1860	$15,857,257 67

CROTON WATER DEBT.

Of the moneys borrowed for the construction and extension of the Water Works, there remained unpaid December 31, 1859, as stated in the Comptroller's Report for 1859, page 41 | $10,627,821 00

Of this amount there has been paid and only cancelled, in 1860, the following stocks, viz.:		
Water Stock of 1858	$34,650 00	
Water Stock of 1860	2,146,066 00—	2,180,716 00
Total		$8,147,105 00
The following new stocks have been issued in 1860, viz.:		
Six per cent. Water Stock of 1875	$228,900 00	
Six per cent. Croton Water Stock of 1883	525,000 00—	753,900 00
Total outstand'g and unpaid Dec. 31, 1860		$8,901,005 00

SYSTEM OF ACCOUNTS.

The twenty-second section of the amended Charter of 1857 provides that the Department of Finance, among other duties, "shall prescribe the form of keeping and rendering all City accounts; and all accounts rendered to or kept in the other Departments of the City Government, shall be subject to the inspection and revision of the officers of this Department."

In previous communications to the Common Council, the undersigned has stated the general condition of the books and accounts in this and some of the other Departments, at the time he entered upon the discharge of his duties as Comptroller.

The measures taken to effect such reforms in the manner of keeping and rendering such accounts, as, upon careful consideration, were deemed necessary or desirable, have also been partially explained in former reports. The system of accounts prescribed having been thoroughly tested during the last two years, and found to work satisfactorily in practice, so far as adopted, it is deemed proper, at this time, to explain the same in detail, in order that it may be more generally and thoroughly understood, and that any defects discovered therein may be pointed out and corrected.

While it has been the study and anxious desire of this Department to devise and introduce the best possible method of keeping the public accounts, it is not doubted that improvements may yet be made therein, and the Comptroller will, at any and all times, be pleased to receive any suggestions to that end which the experience of any of the numerous capable accountants now in the service of the Corporation, or others, may enable them to present for his consideration.

The practice of many of the principal receiving officers of the Corporation, which formerly existed, to retain in their hands, for a longer or shorter period, the moneys collected by them, has to a great extent been changed, in compliance with the wishes expressed by this Department. The Clerk of Arrears, Registrar of Croton Water Rents, and the Collector of Assessments, each of whom formerly retained his daily collections (or deposited the amount in bank, to his individual credit,) until the end of the week, and then paid over the amount to the Chamberlain, now deposit their receipts *daily* in the City Treasury, in the same manner as the Receiver of Taxes and the Collector of City Revenue have always done.

The Comptroller respectfully suggests that it should by law be made the duty of all persons, having charge of the accounts of any department or branch of the Government, to keep and render the same in the manner and at the times prescribed by the proper authority, and that all persons receiving moneys on account of or belonging to the Corporation, should be required to pay the same into the City Treasury daily, and to render detailed accounts of their collections, together with the receipts of the Chamberlain for the amount, to this department, and that suitable penalties should be provided and imposed in cases of neglect to perform such duty and comply with such requirement.

Respectfully submitted,

ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.

FROM THE SOUTH.—New-Orleans papers of July 30, with those from Mobile, Charleston and Memphis of corresponding dates, reach us through the politeness of Mr. JOHN HOEY, of Adams' Express.

For Sale—Eight shares in the *World* newspaper. Address B. R., Box No. 2,480 Post-office.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE TRUSS, 2 Vesey-st., opposite the Church. Silk and Lisle thread elastic Stockings, for varicose veins; Female Supporters, Shoulder-braces, Suspensory Bandages, and Instruments for physical deformities. A female attends ladies.

Hill, the Intimitable Cutter of Hair and Whiskers, in styles neat and becoming, No. 1 Barclay-st. Hair Dye, 50 cents, black or brown; best in use. Depot, No. 1 Barclay-st., and sold by all druggists.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES, For Family and Manufacturing use. No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Military Shoulder-Brace AND ABDOMINAL SUPPORTER COMBINED. A new and superior article at MARSH & CO.'S Truss Office, No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANSING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

MARRIED.

HINKLE—GEE.—On Wednesday, July 31, by Rev. W. Parmly, CHARLES H. HINKLE, of Philadelphia, to Miss HANNAH A. GEE, of Jersey City.

ROBERTS—HUGHES.—At Edge Hill, Princeton, N. J., on Wednesday, July 31, by Rev. Charles M. Oakley, Rev. JOHN S. ROBERTS, of New-York City, to Miss EMMA M. HUGHES, of Cape May, N. J.

DIED.

ANDERSON.—In this City, on Monday afternoon, Aug. 5, suddenly, JACOB A., son of Albert and Margaret Anderson, aged 24 years, 4 months and 5 days.

His remains will be taken to Schraalenburgh, N. J., on Wednesday morning, at 7 o'clock.

BOOTH.—In this City, on Sunday, Aug. 4, Mrs. SALLY BOOTH, widow of the late Gerardus Booth, in the 84th year of her age.

Her remains will be taken to New-Milford, Conn., for interment, via New-Haven Railroad, 8 A. M. train, this day, (Tuesday,) Aug 6.

PARKER.—In this City, on Monday, Aug. 5, ANNA MARIA, daughter of Lewis W. and Anna L. Parker, aged 5 years, 1 month and 11 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 563 6th-av., on Wednesday, 7th inst., at 2 P. M.

SIBBEE.—In this City, on Monday, Aug. 5, THOMAS R. SIBBEE, son of the late Dr. Robert Sibbee, aged 27 years.

The friends of the family, together with those of John Halstead, Esq., and his brothers-in-law, M. H. Hovey and Dr. Charles P. Race, are invited to attend the funeral ceremonies, at St. Clement's Church, Amity-st., on Wednesday, 7th inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M.,

VAN FELT.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Aug. 4, after a long illness, Mrs. CORNELIA AUGUSTA VAN FELT, wife of Dr. M. D. Van Felt, and daughter of the late Humphrey Eaton, Esq., of Maine, in the 36th year of her age.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this day, (Tuesday,) at 1 P. M., from her late residence, No. 88 West 30th-st.

BOYLE.—In this City, on Sunday, Aug. 4, suddenly, EDWARD H. S. BOYLE, aged 19 years, 5 months and 9 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the members of Company F, Seventy first Regiment, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his brother, Jacob T. Boyle, No. 641 4th-st., on Wednesday, at 3 o'clock P. M.

WENZ.—In this City, on Monday, Aug. 5, of typhoid fever, WM. WENZ, aged 24 years, 2 months and 26 days.

The funeral will take place at his late residence, No. 171 Allen-st., this (Tuesday) morning, at 9 o'clock. The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

YOUNG.—In this City, on Saturday, Aug. 3, suddenly, CATHARINE HENRIETTA YOUNG, youngest daughter of John Young, aged 16 years, 2 months and 19 days.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, the 6th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her father, No. 248 Clinton-st.

LEWIS.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Aug. 4, ELIZABETH, wife of William Lewis.

The relatives and friends, and those of his father, Evan Lewis, are invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 173 Houston-st., without further notice.

WEST.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Aug. 4, after a short illness, Mrs. ELIZABETH WEST, wife of Jesse West, and daughter of the late Wm. Callender, in the 56th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her brother, Wm. Callender, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday, at 2 P. M., from her late residence, No. 90 Morton, corner of Greenwich-st.

TANEY.—In Brookl

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Monday, Aug. 5, 1861—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last, have been 55 bbls. of Ashes, 11,207 bbls. Flour, 351 bbls. Corn Meal, 67,351 bushels Wheat, 466,800 bushels Corn, 11,772 bushels Oats, 270 pkgs. Provisions, and 1,356 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales to-day, 40 bbls., at $5 25 for Pots, and $6 37½ for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Sales, to-day, 350 bags Rio, at 13c.@ 14¼c.; 150 bags Maracaibo on private terms, and 75 bags St. Domingo at 14¼c.@14¾c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—Has been in request at rising prices. Sales 950 bales.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Uplands.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. Orleans & Texas.
Ordinary, ₱ lb	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼
Middling	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¾
Good do.	17¼	17¼	18	18

BREADSTUFFS—Moderate inquiry prevails for Layer Flour, at $5 20@$5 30; Bunch do., at $5 50@$5 85 ₱ bbl. Wheat at 94c.@95¾c., now held at 96c.

INDIAN MEAL—The market has been modified by the decline in Corn, for State and Western Flour. The inquiry has been for extra State, for export, of this description have advanced a trifle, and prices have been stiffly held. The receipts reach 19,700 bbls., including Superfine State, at $4 10@$4 20; poor to choice Extra State, at $4 25@$4 45, mainly at $4 25@$4 42½, afloat and delivered; Superfine Western at $4 05@$4 15; extra Genesee, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $4 30@$5 50; extra Ohio, Indiana and Michigan, at $4 35@$5 60; inferior extra Ohio, at $4 80@$4 90; round-hoop extra Ohio, trade brands, at $4 90@$5 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State	$4 10 @$4 20
Extra State	4 25 @ 4 50
Superfine Western	4 05 @ 4 15
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	4 30 @ 5 50
Extra Genesee and Michigan	4 35 @ 5 60
Extra Ohio	4 80 @ 4 90
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping bds.	4 90 @ 5 00
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 10 @ 6 20
Superfine	4 60 @ 4 75
Extra	4 60 @ 6 75
Extra Choice Extra Missouri	4 75 @ 6 75

Western Flour continues in demand, at uniform prices. Sales 1,270 bbls., at $3@$3 75 for poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $5 80@$6 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is in fair request, including superfine, at $4 10@$4 15, and inferior to very choice extra, at $4 35@$7 50 ₱ bbl., sales 650 bbls. Rye Flour is inactive, at $3 25@$4 60 for fine and superfine ₱ bbl. Corn Meal continues in fair demand, at $2 80@$2 85 for Jersey, $3 for Marsh's Caloric, in store; $2 85, from Fairfax Mills, and $3 05@$3 10 for Brandywine, and $15 50 for the latter in puncheons.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in lively request, chiefly for shipment, and prices of desirable lots have advanced. Sales have been made of 138,000 bushels, including Canada Club on private terms; White Western at $1 23@$1 28; Amber do., (Winter,) at $1 17@; Red Western, at $1 16@$1 17; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin at $1 04@$1 05; Milwaukee Club, unsound to very choice, at $1 01@$1 03; Racine Spring at 98c.@$1; Northwestern Club at 95c.@97c.; Chicago Spring, unsound to choice, at 78c.@95c.; and New White Kentucky at $1 35@$1 36 ₱ bushel. Corn is in good demand and is very firm. Sales 150,000 bushels, at 43½c.@45½c., for poor to prime mixed; 39c.@42c. for damaged do.; 47½c.@52c. for Western Yellow; 50c.@54c. for White Western ₱ bushel. Rye is in request at 62c.@63c. for Northern, and 46c.@48c. for Western ₱ bushel. Sales 2,300 bushels. Barley continues dull and nominal. Oats are salable and steady, including Canadian at 30c.@32c., and Western at 30c.@32c., and State at 31½c.@32c. ₱ bushel.

BEANS—North River, continues inactive, at 50c.@ 70c. for poor to prime old, and 40c.@60c. for new crop, ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are moderately inquired for at previous prices. We quote last year's crop at 16c.@26c., and crop of 1860 at 9c.@12¾c. ₱ lb.

LIME—Rockland, 70c. for common, and 80c. for lump, ₱ bbl.

METALS—Continue very quiet at previous quotations.

MOLASSES—The demand has been limited; prices have been supported.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been in request, and 2,000 bbls. have been sold, chiefly common, at $4 ₱ 280 lbs. Tar and Crude Turpentine are quiet. Spirits Turpentine is quoted up to 35c. ₱ gallon, with light sales.

OILS—The demand has been good for Crude Whale, mainly at 40c.@42½c., with sales reported of 2,000 bbls., for export, while Crude Sperm has been quiet at $1 20@$1 25, as extremes; as also Linseed, at 52c.@55c. ₱ gallon. Nothing new in other kinds.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in moderate demand, at somewhat firmer prices; sales 750 bbls. at $10 75@$10 for Mess, and $10 62½@$10 75 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are selling in lots at 5¼c.@6¼c. for Hams, and 4¾c.@5c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Lard continues unaltered; sales 220 tcs. and bbls., at 8¼c. @9c., the latter rate for very choice, ₱ lb. Beef is in demand and is advancing; sales, since our last, 200 bbls., at $12 50@$13 00 for Extra Mess; $8 75@$11 25 for Repacked Western Mess, and $5 12½@$5 62½ for Country Mess, ₱ bbl. Beef Hams, $13@$15 ₱ bbl. Butter continues in demand at 7c.@11c. for Western, and 8c.@14c. for State, ₱ lb. Cheese is quiet at 3c. @7c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales have been made of 270 tcs., in lots, at $5 37½@$6 12½ ₱ 100 lbs.

SPICES—Sales 100 bales Ginger, at 9¾c. ₱ lb.

SUGARS—Have been in good request, at buoyant prices. Sales 1,200 hhds., including Cuba at 5¼c.@ 6¾c., Porto Rico at 6¾c.@7c., and New-Orleans at 6¾c.@7c., with 830 boxes Havana at 6¾c.@6¾c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales of 25,000 lbs. at 8¾c.@8¾c. ₱ lb.

TEAS—Have been in moderate demand at full rates.

TOBACCO—The demand has been mainly for Kentucky, which is very firm. Limited transactions have been reported in Manufactured; the sales in July were 2,000 pkgs., one-half for export. The prospects of the crop of Tobacco, this season, the Messrs. Mesmore refer to thus: "Regarding the extent of the growing crop opinions differ. Doubtless a portion of the lands heretofore under cultivation for Tobacco, have, this season, been devoted to cereals. The estimate for Virginia is one-third to one-half the usual average; for Kentucky and Tennessee, from one-half to three-fourths; we incline to the larger estimate. In some sections the last planting was late, owing to dry weather. Partial rains have since fallen, but it must not be forgotten that late plantings are more or less unpopulated. In Missouri, the usual crop is planted, and the result in a favorable season would be 15,000 hhds. The weather in this State has been all that could be wished. With regard to the Maryland crop, it may be remarked that the season latterly has been propitious to the young plant, but a full crop is not anticipated; the estimates are 40,000 hhds. In Ohio the plant is favorably progressing; there will, however, probably be a falling off from last season of 4,000 to 5,000 hhds. The present growth is estimated at 10,000 hhds. Prices in the West are now ruling about as high as those at the seaboard. The receipts at this point continue large; in fact, this market is now receiving the bulk of the Western crop."

WHISKY—Sales of 450 bbls. at 17c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Engagements have been moderate to-day, at our revised quotations. We quote: For Liverpool—Flour, 2s. 3d.@2s. 4½d. ₱ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 8¼d.@9¼d.; Corn, 8½d.@9¼d. ₱ bush.; Pork, 3s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 5s. 6d. ₱ tierce; Lard and Bacon, 27s. 6d.@32s. 6d.; Tallow, 25s. ₱ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 2s. 9d.@3s. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 6d.@9d. ₱ bush.; Bacon and Lard, 27s. 6d.@30s.; Tallow, 27s.@27s. 6d. ₱ ton. For London—Flour, 2s. 10½d. @3s.; Grain, 6¾d.@9¼d. ₱ bush.; Pork, 48.@4s. 6d.; Beef, 5s. 6d.@6s. 6d. ₱ tc.; Bacon and Lard, 28s. 6d.@30s.; Tallow, 27s. 6d.@30s.; Tobacco, 37s. 6d. @40s. ₱ ton; Hops, ¾d. ₱ lb. For Bristol—Corn, 11,000 bushels, on private terms, ₱ bushel. For Havre—Wheat, 16,000 bushels in shipper's bags, at 16c. ₱ bushel. For Bremen—Rye, 5,000 bushels, at 16c. ₱ bushel; and Tobacco, 100 cases, at 22s. 6d.

AUCTION SALES.

Groses Case, Auctioneer.

MORNING SALE OF FINE FURNITURE, THIS MORROW, at 11 o'clock, at store No. 141 Broadway, a very large stock of first-class furniture, removed for convenience of sale, consisting of parlor, chamber, library and dining room furniture, en suite and otherwise. For particulars, see catalogues at sale.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

500 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS AT AUCTION—By RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 7, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st., comprising a large assortment of heavy goods for the Fall trade. Catalogues on morning of sale.

A. M. CRISTADAL, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF FANCY GOODS, NOTIONS, &c., &c.—A. M. CRISTADAL will sell, THURSDAY, 8th inst., at 10 o'clock, at No. 110 Chambers-st., a large assortment of Fancy Goods, Notions, &c., by order of S. MEYERHEIM, Assignee.

LOST AND FOUND.

$250 REWARD.—LOST, THIS MORNING, (AUG. 5,) in Canal-st., between Christie and Forsyth sts., a POCKET BOOK containing $150 in Massachusetts State, among them a $40 bill of the Chelsea Bank. The above reward will be paid on returning it to Mr. ERNST, at No. 12 Canal-st.

LOST—PASS-BOOK, NO. 208,353, OF THE "BANK for Savings, in City of New-York;" the finder will please leave the same at the Bank, or at No. 54 7th-st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SEA-BATHING.—UNITED STATES HOTEL, Long Branch, N. J., will open for the reception of visitors, June 10, 1861; with the enlargements of dining-room, parlor, additional rooms, &c., since last season, will amply accommodate 500 guests. Address

B. A. SHOEMAKER, Proprietor.

FIRE ISLAND.—F. DOMINY HAVING OPENED his old house, will be happy to see his old friends. Prices according to the rooms taken. Fine sailing, fishing and bathing. Do not buy through tickets.

CALORIC YACHTS FOR SALE.—ONE SIDE-wheel yacht 26 feet in length—also a beautiful pilot yacht 28 feet long—a very superior small boat, with other pleasure yachts. Apply at the Erickson Caloric Engine, No. 244 Pearl-st. New-York.

TEA LEAD.—SIX TONS FOR SALE BY A. L. HALSTED & SON, No. 300 Pearl-st.

MUSICAL.

LESSONS ON THE PIANO $10 PER QUARTER, or piano and French together $15, by an experienced teacher from the Conservatoire de Musique, Paris. References—M. M. Pirsson, Esq., President Rutgers Institute. Address C. B. H., Box No. 134 Times Office.

BANJO TAUGHT! BANJO TAUGHT! IN TEN LESSONS! IN TEN LESSONS! IN TEN LESSONS! IN TEN LESSONS! FOR $5! FOR $5! FOR $5! FOR $5!

The pupil guaranteed to play from ten to fifteen perfect tunes in the above lessons. Each lesson to constitute one or more perfect tunes. Single lessons 50 cents, in which the pupil is guaranteed one perfect tune of his own choice. Satisfaction given or no charge.

GEO. C. DOBSON, No. 317 Bleecker-st.

LIGHTE & BRADBURY'S NEW SCALE OVERSTRUNG BASS PATENT INSULATED FULL IRON FRAME GRAND and SQUARE PIANO-FORTES, No. 421 Broome-st.

What everybody says must be true: everybody says they are the best, therefore they must be the best.

NEW MUSIC.—"WHY HAVE MY LOVED ONES Gone." Song, by Stephen C. Foster. "The Volunteer Yankee Doodle of '61," a fine Humorous Ballard, by Louis Saile. "War Song of the New-York Sixty-ninth Regiment," and "Where Liberty Dwells is my Country." 25 cents each; mailed free; just published by HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., Manufacturer of Grand and Square PIANO-FORTES, In every variety of scales and patterns. Warerooms, No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, New-York.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 17 West 38th-st., will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 19. After Sept. 1, Mrs. H. will be at home. Before that time all applications for pupils, by letter, will meet with prompt attention.

FORT EDWARD INSTITUTE. Fall Term begins Aug. 22. $36 for fourteen weeks. Fare from New-York, $2 50. Best sustained Boarding Seminary in the State. Brick buildings. Sixteen teachers. For circulars, address Rev. JOSEPH E. KING, Fort Edward, N. Y.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Madame DON BERNARD, née de Rochefermoy, formerly French teacher of Rutgers' Institute, respectfully informs the parents of her pupils and the public that her Boarding and Day School will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 16, at No. 147 Madison-av., corner of 33d-st., New-York. There is a Primary Department.

MONTICELLO ACADEMY, SULLIVAN CO., N. Y.—Principal, Rev. J. H. NORTHRUP. Commences Sept. 18; continues 42 weeks. $126 per year for board. Tuition at usual rates in all branches. The school is first-class, location beautiful and healthy. Send for circular.

THE ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE—Next year opens Sept. 5. Board and Tuition $75 per half-yearly session. Course of study two years academic and four years collegiate, with a Domestic Department for the instruction and practice of the students. Send to W. F. BENJAMIN for a Catalogue.

NEW ACADEMY, NO. 6 FOURTH-AV.—For instruction in Penmanship, Book-keeping, &c. Private or Class instruction, day and evening. Brooklyn Academy, No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn. Success guaranteed to all, old and young. OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE BOARDING-SCHOOL for boys, at Flushing, L. I. E. A. FAIRCHILD.

TEACHERS.

WANTED, IN MEXICO, AN ENGLISH or American young lady, to teach two or three children the English language and music—also to make dresses; she must be a young lady of genteel appearance and good address; honesty and sobriety required; for one possessing the above advantages, and willing to go to said country, a comfortable home and a fair compensation is guaranteed. Address for one week, stating age, &c., M. H. SALAS, Box No. 165 New-York Times Office.

AS TEACHER.—A LADY OF MUCH EXPERIence in imparting instruction in the English branches, French and Music, is desirous of a position as Teacher; in a family preferred; salary not an object. Address F., Teacher, Post-office, Brooklyn, N. Y.

A TUTOR OF EXPERIENCE, HAVING SOME time unoccupied, would give instruction in Classics, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, and the higher mathematics, English, French, &c. Terms moderate. Adress A. Z., Box No. 137 Times Office.

AS TEACHER.—AN EXPERIENCED TEACHer, a graduate of Yale, wishes a situation. Satisfactory references given. Address Box No. 886 Bridgeport, Conn.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO DISTILLERS AND RECTIFIERS. FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.

One of the best distilleries in the West, situated about three miles north of the thriving City of Quincy, Ill. The distillery building 50x140 feet, and cattle barn 86x222 ft., built of stone. The location is on an 80-acre lot of fine land, with a never-failing spring of water, and near an inlet of the Mississippi River, navigable at all times. Connected with the distillery is an alcohol apparatus. The property cost over $48,000, but is now offered clear for $25,000, on easy terms, or would be exchanged for dry goods, groceries, or other good merchandise. For further particulars apply to FRANCIS MORGAN, No. 10 Pine-st.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.—FOR SALE, the stock and fixtures of the boot and shoe store No. 332 Grand-st., near Essex Market, lately belonging to Lewis Reynolds, deceased. For terms of sale, inquire of JAMES GRIDLEY, Administrator, &c., No. 59 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—AN APOTHECARY'S STORE, completely furnished, and located in a flourishing town in the vicinity of New-York, together with a good Doctor's practice, if desirable for the purchaser. Terms very low. Address G. R., Box No. 269 New-York Post-office.

DRUG ESTABLISHMENT FOR SALE.—Sold in consequence of ill health of the proprietor; those having $2,500 or $3,000 cash need apply; business last year, $10,000. Inquire of SAML. CAMPBELL, southwest corner 8th-av. and 28th-st.

PARTNER WANTED, WITH A SMALL capital to enter a well-paying business, well established; a young man preferred. This is a rare chance, seldom offered. Address PARTNER, Box No. 209 Times Office.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—ONE THOUsand acres of choice land, in the vicinity of Kalamazoo, Mich. Two hundred and fifty acres, in one body, lie 6 miles from the thriving town of Kalamazoo, and less than 3 miles from Ostemo Depôt, with excellent roads to both points; has an abundance of water, and plenty of pine, oak and maple timber, with a beautiful site for building; an outlay of $6 per acre will bring this tract up to from $30 to $40 in value per acre. One hundred and sixty acres lie within 10 miles of Kalamazoo, on a good road; has two fine, never-failing streams on it, is well timbered, and lies well for cultivation. Five hundred acres, in one body, lie 12 miles from Kalamazoo, and is a very handsome tract, being well timbered with oak, black walnut, beech and maple, and is well watered, having on it a small, clear and deep lake, filled with fish. To any person who desires a home in Michigan, a growing and healthy State, this is a desirable investment. The whole tract will be sold for $12,000. Apply, by mail, Box No. 376 Louisville, Ky.

FOR SALE—OR WOULD EXCHANGE FOR A good house in the City of New-York, a house and ten acres of good land, with good out-buildings, situated on Long Island, six miles from Brooklyn ferry. This property now rents at eleven hundred dollars per annum. Inquire at No. 161 Front-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A NUMBER OF LOTS IN THE best part of the Twelfth Ward, with a building loan, to responsible parties. J. P. GAYNOR, Architect, No. 182 Broadway.

WANTED—ON STATEN ISLAND, LAND WITH or without buildings, in exchange for a first-class house on Brooklyn Heights. Address P. D., Box No. 157 Times Office.

DRY GOODS.

THE BALANCE OF SUMMER DRESS GOODS, GRENADINES, BAREGES, ORGANDIES, JACONETS, And BAREGE ANGLAIS, by the yard and in Robes. ALSO, SHAWLS, MANTILLAS, CLOAKS, EMBROIDERIES, LACES, HOSIERY, GLOVES, &c., &c., Will be offered at EXTRAORDINARY LOW PRICES for the remainder of the season. A. T. STEWART & CO.

AT R. H. MACY'S, SIXTH-AV. AND FOURTEENTH-ST. Ladies, you will always find best Paris Kid Gloves, 63c. Auction lots in Lace Goods. Lace Mantillas, &c. auction lots in Embroideries, auction lots in Ribbons, auction lots in Hosiery, auction lots in Linens and White Goods, auction lots in Linen Handkerchiefs. Best styles French Flowers; job lots in Yankee Notions; Ladies' Under-clothing, Corsets, &c.

NOTICE TO LADIES.—THE NEW TARIFF has advanced the price of zephyr worsted; we shall sell for thirty days at our old prices: white, 12½ cents; colors, as usual, best quality. N. B.—A full line of first-class thread and needle goods, at No. 882 Broadway, near 19th-st. ELGER'S. Remember ELGER'S, east side.

FARMS.

FOR SALE—FARMS, COUNTRY SEATS, VILlage houses and lots, with gardens attached, and near the Village of Madison, Morris County, N. J.; farms of 214, 206 acres; several others from 160 down to 20 acres. These are all good farms, and worthy the attention of any who are desirous of valuable country property. One of 41 acres, good building, abounds in fruit of every kind, fine lawn of shaded trees around the house, fine garden, &c. Terms easy; within ten minutes' walk of the depôt. Some 20 farms of the above description for sale. Inquire of the subscriber, near the depôt, Waverly house.

S. D. HUNTING.

Madison, Morris County, N. J., August 5, 1861.

THE ADVERTISER, GIVING UP HOUSEkeeping, will exchange some elegant furniture, pictures, mirrors, carpets, &c., all nearly new, for diamonds, gold or uncut, or would dispose of the same low for cash. Address Box No. 617 Post-office for further particulars.

COUNTRY BOARD.

AT WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, HUDSON CITY, a short distance from railroad and steamboat depôt. Chambers of a suite of large, airy, convenient rooms are now vacant in the Wallace Park House. This family mansion, surrounded by 20 acres of pleasure grounds, commands a beautiful view of the river; has excellent bathing, boating, and fishing; good stabling. A family desiring a quiet, retired Summer residence near town, will find this location unsurpassed for convenience, the house being within two minutes' walk of the Railroad Station, and accessible at all hours by cars, steamboat, and stage. For terms &c., apply at the Hotel St. Germain, corner of 8th-av and 22nd-st.

BOARDING AT A FARM HOUSE.—THERE are two or three vacant rooms in the large house of the late Charles Underhill, near Glen Cove, L. I., which can be had immediately, on reasonable terms. Steamer *Long Island* leaves Pier No. 32, James-slip, East River, daily, at 3½ P. M. The *Arrowsmith* leaves Peck-slip, daily, at 4 P. M. All communications addressed to Mrs. ELIZABETH UNDERHILL, Glen Cove, L. I., will receive prompt attention.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A SMALL FAMILY CAN be accommodated with board for the Summer, on a farm 22 miles from the City; the location is on high ground, very healthy and pleasant; shade trees and flower-garden; plenty of fruit, vegetables, and milk; communication, with the City by railroad seven times a day. For terms, which will be moderate, and further particulars, apply at No. 5 Spruce-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A SMALL FAMILY WILL find a comfortable home, at very low terms, at Bergen Heights, two miles from Jersey City Ferry; the rooms are nicely furnished; fine play-grounds for children; good table, and fresh milk, vegetables, etc.; terms, from $3 50 to $4 per week. Address A. S., Box No. 164 Times Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A COUPLE MORE GENtlemen and their wives or single gentlemen can be accommodated with board, at a beautiful country residence, one hour from the City. Plenty of milk, vegetables, &c. Terms very moderate. Apply at No. 68 Irving-place.

BOARD ON EAST BANK OF THE HUDSON—One hour by boat or cars. A private family can accommodate a gentleman and wife, or a small family, for the balance of the season. House spacious, and pleasantly situated. Address WASHINGTON, Box No. 185 Times Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—FIRST QUALITY BOARD and rooms, at moderate prices, may be obtained at a country farm-house, in Connecticut. Apply or address to D. HAWLEY, Hawleyville, Conn., or at No. 230 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—WITHIN AN hour's ride of the City, near the water, for a gentleman, wife and infant; only partial board required for the gentleman; must be pleasantly located, and terms reasonable. Address C. F. S., Box No. 164 Times Office.

COUNTRY BOARD AT MILTON, ON THE Hudson River, in a private family; the house is well shaded by trees, and has a fine view of the Hudson River and the grounds extend to the river. Apply to JOHN J. ANGEVENE, No. 2 Wall-st.

BOARD AT YONKERS.—BEST LOCATION on the Hudson for shade and river view, single or suites of rooms with gas; ten trains and five boats daily; terms low. Apply to MR. OSTRANDER, No. 1 Park-place, or JAMES YOUMANS, Yonkers.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT A FINELY SHADED locality, within one hour of the City by railroad. A few vacant rooms after Aug. 8. Inquire of JOHN H. ANDRUS, Esq., No. 46 Murray-st., New York.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A LARGE SECOND floor room, with first-class board, can be had at Greenburgh House, Dobbs' Ferry, on the Hudson. Possession given on the 10th; additional room, if required.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—AT A REAsonable price, for a man, wife and two children, at a farm house, within an hour's reach of the City. Address S. M. A., Box 179 Times Office, for three days.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A FAMILY OCCUPYING A large and elegantly furnished house, on Brooklyn Heights, could spare a parlor and bedroom, with board, to a gentleman and wife; also a very nice room for a single gentleman. House contains all the modern improvements. Address, with real name and place of business, L. C., Box No. 175 Times Office.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—DEsirable accommodations for a gentleman and wife or single gentlemen, can be had in a small private family. House has modern improvements, and is situated at No. 13 Poplar-st., between Willow and Columbia, near Fulton Ferry.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO GENTLEMEN willing to room together can have the comforts of a pleasant home, with a family of three persons; location on the line of the Fulton-avenue cars, and within easy walking distance of the ferries. References required. Address B. M. T., Box No. 135 Times Office.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—HANDSOMELY furnished rooms on second and third floors to let, with board, for the Summer, or the ensuing season. The rooms are large and airy, with hot and cold water, bath, and every convenience. References exchanged. Apply at No. 89 Henry-st.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, IN HOUSE NO. 32 East 14th-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway, a parlor with bedroom on second floor; also back parlor, with bath room off; also parlor and bedroom on third floor; well furnished. Apply at the house.

TO LET—IN A PRIVATE FRENCH FAMILY, living in 10th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs., a pleasant room on the second floor; it is large enough to accommodate two friends; terms moderate; references exchanged. Apply at No. 24 10th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

PERSONS DESIRING ACCOMMODATIONS for the Winter, can be comfortably and pleasantly located at No. 70 Irving-place, between 18th and 19th sts. References given and required.

NOS. 110 AND 112 EAST FOURTEENTH-ST., near Union-square. Elegant rooms, singly or in suites, with board. Terms moderate; houses just repaired and renovated. Apply as above.

FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH PARTIAL board, to let to gentlemen, or gentleman and wife. Inquire at No. 68 Irving-place. References exchanged.

TO LET.

A NUMBER OF GOOD HOUSES, WELL located, in various parts of the City, to rent for the ensuing season, at extremely low prices, with a privilege of purchasing on advantageous terms, if desired. Also a few modern and low-priced dwellings for sale cheap. C. G. PRATT, No. 6 Pine-st.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—A HANDSOME cottage-house, with plot of ground; house has 13 rooms, gas, &c.; near Myrtle-av. cars; combines advantages of city and country; at low rent. E. S. YOUNG, No. 25 Nassau-st.

TO LET—A NEAT, GENTEEL THREE-STORY high basement dwelling, all in order, and can be occupied at any time; neighborhood first class; rent cheap to a first-class tenant. Address H., Box No. 374 Post-office, for information.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—NO. 8 TIMES Building. Two parties will retain desk rooms if agreeable, paying nearly one-half the rent. Offices are carpeted. Inquire at the *Times* counting-room.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING.—Apply at the *Times* Office, to GEORGE JONES, or to Room No. 3, to JAMES M. SMITH.

TO LET—"EXCELSIOR COAL YARD," Degraw-st., Brooklyn; in perfect order, and the most convenient yards in the city. Inquire on the premises.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—A LARGE FURNISHED HOUSE, SITUated in Brooklyn, near 5th-av., with 10 lots of ground all beautifully in flower, and vegetable garden. These premises will be let for six months. Parties desiring to spend the Summer at the North will find this a most desirable location. For particulars, address O. F. GAYMAN, *Dispatch* Office, No. 11 Frankfort-st.

TO LET—AT A VERY LOW RENT, A FURNISHed house on the East River; situation beautiful, healthy, and easy of access from New-York. Apply to P. R. WATKINS, No. 10 Pine-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET, ON MADison-av., near 32d-st., large new brown-stone house, handsomely furnished, for two or more years, at $3,000. Address Box No. 1689 Post-office.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT—NO. 48 East 31st-st., between Madison and 4th avs. Rent $625, reserving one room for a gentleman with breakfast.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

TO LET, OR FOR SALE—ON EASY TERMS, a double frame and brick, substantial house, cottage style, 36 by 34 feet, fourteen rooms, with stable and outbuildings, well and cistern, bath and water-closet, hot and cold water, gas, furnace, plenty of trees and large lot; less than one hour from the City; is equally well adapted for a Summer or Winter residence, but larger than is now needed for owner's use; neighborhood genteel, pleasant and healthy. Address Box 386 Post-office.

FOR SALE, ON EASY TERMS, A VERY pretty, well-built, commodious cottage, near the City, pleasantly accessible in less than an hour; situation beautiful, elevated and healthy, and neighborhood unexceptionable; 12 rooms; price $3,800. Inquire at No. 75 Liberty-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 99 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 40 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED.—ANY PERSON HAVING a dwelling-house up town vacant, with modern improvements, and preferring to have it occupied until next May by a small family, who will keep it in perfect order, at low rent, will find a desirable tenant by applying immediately to N. BLISS, at A. T. Stewart & Co.'s.

WANTED.—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, WITH A few acres of land; must be on the water, Sound preferred, and a reasonable distance from the City. Price not to exceed $5,000. Address, giving particulars, Box No. 4183 Post-office.

PATENT PORTABLE UMBRELLA TOP MOSQUITO NET.—Which is simple in construction, easily put up and taken down, and is portable. It can be opened or closed in a moment, and when closed is compact, and put from a large to a small compass. All persons are cautioned against infringing on the above patent, as the law will be rigidly enforced against infringers. Can be had at 565 Broadway, corner Prince-st. Mattresses and Patent Hanging Hammocks, of every description.

"THEY GO RIGHT TO THE SPOT."

INSTANT RELIEF! STOP YOUR COUGH!

PURIFY YOUR BREATH!

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SPALDING'S

THROAT CONFECTIONS,

ARE

GOOD FOR CLERGYMEN,

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GENTLEMEN CARRY

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

LADIES ARE DELIGHTED WITH

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CHILDREN CRY FOR

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

They relieve a Cough instantly.

They clear the Throat.

They give strength and volume to the voice.

They impart a delicious aroma to the breath.

They are delightful to the taste.

They are made of simple herbs and cannot harm any one.

I advise every one who has a Cough, or a Husky Voice, or a Bad Breath, or any difficulty of the Throat, to get a package of my Throat Confections; they will relieve you instantly, and you will agree with me that "they go right to the spot." You will find them very useful and pleasant while traveling or attending public meetings for stilling your cough or allaying your thirst. If you try one package I am safe in saying that you will ever afterwards consider them indispensable. You will find them at the Druggists and Dealers in Medicines.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

My signature is on each package. All others are counterfeit.

A Package will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of Thirty Cents.

Address, HENRY C. SPALDING, No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE NERVOUS HEADACHE.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE ALL KINDS OF HEADACHE.

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of *Nervous or Sick Headache* may be prevented, and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea* and *Headache* to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels—removing *Costiveness.*

For *Literary Men, Students,* Delicate Females, and all persons of *sedentary habits,* they are valuable as a *Laxative,* improving the *appetite,* giving *tone* and *vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the *nervous* system or from a deranged state of the *stomach.*

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, *and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.*

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of HENRY C. SPALDING on each Box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.

A Box will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of the PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to HENRY C. SPALDING, No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

☞ A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually. ☜

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SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SAVE THE PIECES!

ECONOMY! DISPATCH!

☞ "A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE." ☜

As accidents will happen, even in well-regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c. SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point. "USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

N. B.—A brush accompanies each bottle. Price, 25 cents. Address HENRY C. SPALDING, No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CAUTION.

As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the [illegible] while imitations of my [illegible] GLUE [illegible] all persons to examine [illegible] before purchasing. [illegible] FOR SALE. [illegible] is on the outside wrapper. All others are counterfeit.

SITUATIONS WANTED FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable young girl, a situation as chambermaid, and to do fine washing; can iron; or laundress and City and country references. Can be seen for three days, at No. 120 West 26th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAIDS, &c.—WANTED, BY two respectable girls, situations, one as chambermaid and seamstress, the other as washing and ironing; the other as chambermaid and waitress, or to take care of children. The best of City reference. Can be seen for three days, at No. 18 East 32d-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and laundress; can do fine washing and fluting in the nicest manner; is highly recommended. Call at No. 427 6th-av., corner 26th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—AN AMERICAN girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and to take care of children; is willing and obliging; can give good City references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 113 Canal-st., near Christie, top floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a young woman, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; can embroider well; no objection to children; good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 17 33d-st., between 5th and Madison avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress or chambermaid and fine washing; is a most beautiful laundress, and an excellent chambermaid; has a good disposition, and is willing and obliging; has two years' City reference from her present employer; country preferred; wages very moderate. Call at No. 820 Broadway, hall door, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would do fine washing or take care of children; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts. The best of City reference.

AS CHA

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

The Union Bank of London, as agents of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, letters of credit or circular notes of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, &c.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York,
Issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the UNITED STATES, CANADA, WEST INDIES, SOUTH AMERICA, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits, for use in Europe, China, &c., &c.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner Pine and Nassau sts.,
NEW-YORK,
Buy at current rates, in sums to suit, on ALSOP & CO., Bankers, San Francisco, Cal. Also purchase San Francisco City and California State Interest Coupons

OHIO STATE LOAN—$1,500,000.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING FUND }
OF THE STATE OF OHIO, COLUMBUS, July 20, 1861. }

The State of Ohio desires to borrow one million and five hundred thousand dollars, and to that end the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State, under the authority of an act of the General Assembly, will receive sealed proposals at their office in the City of Columbus, until 12 o'clock M., of the 2d day of August, and at the agency of the State, No. 25 William-st., in the City of New-York, until 12 o'clock M., of the 7th day of August for the purchase of $1,500,000 of the Funded and Registered Debt of the State, bearing interest from the 1st day of January, 1861, at the rate of six per cent. per annum. Bids will be received for either of the following classes of stocks:

1. Certificates redeemable at the State Treasury, in the City of Columbus, July 1, 1868, the interest payable semi-annually the first day of May and the first day of November in each year, at the State Treasury.

2. Certificates redeemable at the agency of the State in the City of New-York, July 1, 1868, the interest payable semi-annually the first day of January and the first day of July, in each year, at said agency.

Each proposal must state distinctly for which of these classes of certificates it is made, the amount of either which is desired, and the price for each one hundred dollars of each class proposed to be taken. In case any proposal shall not designate the class of stock desired by the bidder, it shall be deemed to have been payable where the bid is received.

No conditional bid, or bid not absolute in its terms will be considered.

Payment of the amount of the respective bids received in New-York, must be made at the State Agency within three days after the acceptance thereof; and of the bids received at Columbus, within ten days after the acceptance thereof, at which times the proper Certificates will be ready for delivery.

Certificates, payable at the State Treasury, will be issued in sums of $100 and upward; and those payable in New-York will be issued in sums of $500 and upward —at the option of the bidder.

The Certificates will be payable, unconditionally, July 1, 1868, and are, by the act authorizing the loan, exempted from taxation by the State.

Proposals for the loan must be inclosed in a sealed envelope, and addressed to "The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund," at Columbus, Ohio, or at No. 25 William-st., New-York, and indorsed "Proposals for Ohio Loan."

R. W. TAYLER, Auditor of State,
A. P. RUSSELL, Secretary of State,
JAMES MURRAY, Attorney-General,
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st., New-York,
Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of Europe, through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples and their correspondents

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

CALIFORNIA AND SAN FRANCISCO.
CITY COUPONS BOUGHT BY
AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
No. 50 Wall-st.

NOTICE TO THE MILWAUKEE BONDHOLDERS.—All persons holding Bonds issued by the City of Milwaukee for Municipal purposes, and who are desirous of availing themselves of the provisions of the late law for funding the debts of that city, are hereby notified that WILLIAM SCHALL & Co., of the City of New-York, have been appointed agents to receive and exchange Bonds, and that Bondholders can either deliver Bonds to them for the purpose of exchange, or send their Bonds direct to FERDINAND KUHNS, City Comptroller, who will act in that behalf.

MILWAUKEE, Tuesday, July 9, 1861.
CHARLES QUENTIN, ALEX. MITCHELL, JOSHUA HATHAWAY, } Commissioners of the Public Debt.

With reference to the above notice, we are prepared to receive the Bonds issued by the City of Milwaukee for Municipal purposes, for exchange under the Readjustment law.

By resolution of the Commissioners of the Public Debt Readjustment and Scrip issued prior to the 1st of September next, to retire bonds previously surrendered, shall bear interest from June 1, 1861; all bonds surrendered at a later period shall be entitled to interest only from the day of their surrender either at the Comptroller's office, or at the office of the undersigned, Agents in New-York. W. SCHALL & CO.

OFFICE OF TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD CO., (EASTERN DIVISION,) No. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 15, 1861.

TO HOLDERS OF TRUSTEES' CERTIFICATES.—Notice is hereby given, that in accordance with the terms of the 13th and 14th Articles of an Agreement, bearing date 15th December, 1858, creating this trust, an assessment has been called by the Trustees of Big Per Centum on the amount of certificates issued, which assessment is payable at this Office on or before the 20th day of September next.

Circulars, assigning the reasons and necessity for this call have been sent to all holders whose address is known, and on application will be forwarded to any parties in interest who may not have received them. By order of the Board. EDWIN BARTLETT, Chairman of Trustees.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, } COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Aug. 6, 1861.

CORPORATION LOAN OF $500,000 IN AID OF THE FAMILIES OF VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS FROM THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, ENGAGED IN DEFENDING THE INTEGRITY OF THE NATIONAL UNION.—Bonds of the Corporation for the above purpose, in sums of $100 and upwards, will be issued by this Department, on application for the same, at par, redeemable on the 1st day of July, 1862, with interest at 7 per cent. per annum. ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF the Knickerbocker Stage Company for the ensuing year, and for Inspectors of Election in 1862, will be held at the office of the Company, 23d-st. and 8th-av., on WEDNESDAY, August 14, 1861. The polls will be open from 4 to 5 P. M. By order of the Board. GEO. G. PETERS, Sec'y. August 1st, 1861.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD CO., TREASURER'S OFFICE, CORNER OF 4TH-AV. AND 26TH-ST. NEW-YORK, July 27, 1861.

INTEREST COUPONS OF THE 2D MORTgage Bonds, Dover Extension, and Bonds of 1861, will be paid on and after August 1, at the Treasurer's Office. W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, July 24, 1861.—The transfer books of this Company will be closed at the close of business, on WEDNESDAY, the 31st day of July inst., and will be reopened on the morning of FRIDAY, the 2d day of August next. JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer pro tem.

DIVIDENDS.

LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, July 29, 1861.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) per cent on the capital stock has this day been declared, payable to the Stockholders on and after THURSDAY, the 1st day of August next.

The transfer books will be closed until that day.

By order of the Board.

N. F. PALMER, Cashier.

TRINITY BUILDING, No. 111 Broadway, OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL CO. NEW-YORK, July 20, 1861.

THE SEVEN PER CENT. MORTGAGE Bonds of this Company, amounting to $600,000, will be paid at maturity, on the first day of August next, at this office. JOHN EWEN, President.

BANK OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECtors of the Manhattan Company have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Four per Cent. out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after Saturday, the 10th inst. J. S. HARBENGER Cashier.

SIXTEENTH DIVIDEND.—THE KNICKERbocker Stage Company have this day declared a Dividend of three per cent., payable to the stockholders on and after the 9th inst., until which date the transfer books will be closed. GEO. C. PETERS, Treas. August 1, 1861.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE INS. CO., New-York, Aug. 3, 1861.—DIVIDEND.—A dividend of Six per Cent. has this day been declared, payable to the stockholders on demand, at the office of the Company, No. 72 Wall-st. D. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

OCEAN BANK.—DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF Directors have THIS DAY declared a dividend of three per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank, payable on and after the 12th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date. By order of the Board. CHARLES PALMER, Asst. Cashier.

BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, NEW-YORK, July 30, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER Cent. out of the earnings of the Bank for the last six months is declared, payable on and after MONDAY, Aug. 12, prox. R. M. LOWRY, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE ST. NICHOLAS INSURANCE COMPANY—No. 50 Wall-st., Aug. 1, 1861.—The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 3½ per cent., payable on and after the 7th inst. WM. S. SLOCUM, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 3, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Seven (7) Per Cent. has been declared this day, payable on demand. JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

DENTISTRY.

THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST DENTAL establishment in the United States. N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., Dentists, No. 376 Grand-st., New-York, and No. 267 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, insert full or partial sets of teeth on their improved atmospheric pressure plates, without extracting the roots. On platina or gold, $25; silver or rubber, $10. Partial sets on gold, $2; silver, $1.

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES.

HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS have proved, upon the most extensive experience, an entire success.

They are now RECOMMENDED by the most EMINENT HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIANS. They are used by the most INTELLIGENT and REFINED of every community. All have found them all they have been recommended—PROMPT, EFFICIENT and RELIABLE—every way worthy of public confidence and patronage.

But as no genuine coin is without its counterfeit, so, under the shade of HUMPHREYS' SPECIFICS, a number of toadstool "curatives," or "remedies," have come up, whose principal use is to bear involuntary testimony to the worth of the original. Such trash is but the froth that success always throws to the surface. The public will know how to take the true coin and leave the base counterfeit with its maker.

List and price of
HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS.

No.	Price of Single Boxes.	Cents.
1	Cures Fever, Congestion and Inflammation, Heat, Pain, Restlessness	25
2	Worm Fever, Worm Colic, Verminous Appetite	25
3	Cures Colic, Teething, Crying and Wakefulness, Slow Growth and Feebleness of Infants	25
4	Cures Diarrhœa of Children or Adults, Cholera Infantum and Summer Complaints	25
5	Cures Dysentery or Bloody Flux, Colic, Gripings, Bilious Colic, Fall Dysentery	25
6	Cures Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Nausea and Vomiting, Asthmatic Breathing	25
7	Cures Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Influenza and Sore Throat	25
8	Cures Toothache, Faceache, Nervous Pains, Neuralgia and Tic Doloreux	25
9	Cures Headaches, Sick Headaches, Vertigo, Rush of Blood to the Head	25
10	Cures Dyspepsia, Weak, Acid or Deranged Stomach, Constipation, Liver Complaint	25
11	Cures Suppressed Menses, or Scanty, or Delaying; Green Sickness	25
12	Cures Leucorrhœa or Whites, Bearing Down, too Profuse Menses	25
13	Cures Croup, Hoarse Croupy Cough, Difficult or Oppressed Breathing	25
14	Cures Salt Rheum, Crusty Eruptions, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Barber's itch	25
15	Cures Rheumatism, Pain, Lameness, or Soreness in the Chest, Back, Side or Limbs	25
16	Cures Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Old Inveterate Agues	50
17	Cures Piles, Internal or External, Blind or Bleeding, Recent or Obstinate	50
18	Cures Ophthalmy, Weak or Inflamed Eyes or Eyelids, Failing or Weak Sight	50
19	Cures Catarrh, Acute or Chronic, Dry or Flowing, Cold in the head, Influenza	50
20	Cures Whooping Cough, shortening and palliating, or Spasmodic Cough	50
21	Cures Asthma, Oppressed, Difficult, Labored Breathing, Cough and Expectoration	50
22	Cures Ear Discharges, Noise in the Head, Impaired Hearing, Earache	50
23	Cures Scrofula, Enlarged Glands and Tonsils Swellings and Ono Ulcers	50
24	General Debility, Physical or Nervous Weakness	50
25	Cures Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations, Tumid Swellings, with Scanty Secretions	50
26	Cures Sea-Sickness, Prostration, Vertigo	50
27	Cures Urinary Diseases, Gravel Renal Calculi, Difficult or Painful Urination	50
28	Cures Seminal Emissions, Involuntary Discharges, and Consequent Prostration and Debility	1 00
29	Sore Mouth, Stomach-ache of adults or children	50
30	Cures Urinary Incontinence, Wetting the Bed, too frequent, Scalding or Painful Urination	50
31	Cures Painful Menses, Pressure, Cramp or Spasms, Frurious Itching or Irritation	50
32	Cures Suffering at Change of Life, Irregularities, Flushes, Palpitations	1 00
33	Epilepsy and Spasms, Chorea, and St. Vitus' Dance	1 00

PRICES.

Case of Thirty-five vials, in morocco case and Book	$8 00
Case of Twenty-eight vials, in morocco and Book	7 00
Case of Twenty large vials, in morocco and Book	5 00
Case of Twenty large vials, plain case and Book	4 00
Case of Fifteen boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book	2 00
Case of any Six boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book	1 00

Single boxes, with directions, 25 cents, 50 cents or $1.

Agents and the trade supplied on our usual liberal terms. These medicines, by the single box or case, sent by mail or express, free of charge, on the receipt of the price.

Address Dr. F. HUMPHREYS, No. 562 BROADWAY, New-York.

N. B.—Dr. Humphreys has returned to his old stand, No. 562 BROADWAY, four doors below Prince-street, which has been fitted up, enlarged and renovated, and where he will be happy to see his old friends, patients, customers and agents.

His rooms for consultation are open during the day, and patients consult him at all hours at No. 562 BROADWAY.

PROPOSALS.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, COMMISSARY GENERAL'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Aug. 2, 1861.

SEALED PROPOSALS ARE INVITED and will be received at this office, corner of the 8th-av. and 35th-st., until 12 o'clock Noon, of the 8th day of August, instant, for furnishing the following infantry accoutrements and equipments for the volunteer troops of this State:

25,000 Cartridge boxes.
25,000 Cartridge box belts and plates.
25,000 Bayonet scabbards and frogs.
25,000 Waist belts and plates.
25,000 Cap pouches and picks.
25,000 Gun slings.
25,000 Knapsacks, (enameled cloth.)
25,000 Haversacks, (enameled cloth.)
2,000 Non-commissioned officers and musicians sword and waist belts complete.
2,000 Non-commissioned officers' and musicians' swords.
1,000 Axes and helves.
1,000 Hatchets complete.
400 Pickaxes and handles.
500 Spades.
3,500 Camp kettles.
7,000 Mess pans.

All the above-mentioned articles must conform in every respect to the standard patterns in this office, where they may be examined. One-third of each of the articles must be delivered at the State Arsenal in this City within fifteen days from the date of the contract, and the remaining two-thirds within twenty days thereafter, all to be subjected to inspection before being accepted.

The proposals will state the price at which each of the articles will be furnished, as well as the place of business of persons making proposals; and all bidders are requested to meet the Commissary-General's office, at 12 o'clock, noon, of the 8th inst., to learn to whom the contracts are awarded; the successful bidders to give at once full and ample security for the faithful discharge of their obligations.

All proposals should be addressed: "To the Commissary-General of the State of New-York, New-York City," and indorsed: "Proposals for Infantry Accoutrements and Equipments." The undersigned reserves the right to reject all bids, if, in his judgment, the public interest requires it.

As the contracts which may be entered into in conformity with this advertisement will be upon account of the United States, payments will be made when funds are furnished by the General Government to meet them.

BENJAMIN VINCENT, Jr., Commissary-General.

CHIEF-ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 28, 1861.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 M. on the 7th day of August proximo, to furnish at this place (20,000) twenty thousand bushels of oats.

The oats to be of the first quality, and put up in about (2) two-bushel sacks, and to weigh (32) thirty-two pounds per bushel. The bids must include the value of the sacks, and the oats to be delivered at the railroad depot, or at foot of G-st., at the Government Wharf, on or before the 25th day of August, 1861.

The bids to be indorsed "Proposals for Oats;" and good and ample guaranty must be furnished by the party to whom the contract may be awarded for the faithful fulfillment of the same. Also, the address in full.

The Assistant-Quartermaster reserves the right to reject all the bids which may be deemed too high. Payment to be made when all the oats are delivered.

D. H. RUCKER, Assistant-Quartermaster.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1861.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.—PROPOSALS WILL be received by the undersigned Committee of the Board of Trustees, New-York Fire Department, until the 10th day of August, 12 o'clock M., for two hundred and fifty tons, more or less, best quality red ash stove coal, to be delivered in tons and half tons in New-York City.

Also, about fifty tons, more or less, the same as above, to be delivered in Williamsburgh and Brooklyn.

The delivery to take place between 1st day of November, 1861, ending with the 30th day of April, 1862, inclusive.

The undersigned will reserve the right to reject any and all proposals in their judgment not for the best interest of the Department.

ROBT. McGINNIS, No. 5 Depeyster-st.,
SAMUEL B. THOMPSON, No. 1 Beekman-st.,
JAMES BAREMORE, No. 58 Nassau-st.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the VIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Tuesday, the 6th day of August next, at 5 o'clock P. M., for school furniture for Primary School No. 2, in Bayard-st., in said Ward. The plans and specifications of said furniture are on file, and can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties, whose names must accompany, for faithful performance of the contract, will be required from the successful bidder. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all the proposals if deemed for the public interest so to do.

FRANCIS O'ROURKE, OWEN KINNEY, WALTER ROCHE, } Committee on Building and Furniture of the Board of Schools of the VIth Ward.

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONERS OF PILOTS, No. 69 South-st., New-York, July 18, 1861.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. of the 13th day of August, 1861, for the removal of the crib, block or unfinished pier south of Pier No. 1, North River. The proposals must be accompanied with names of sureties For information as to particulars and terms of contract, apply at this office between the hours of 10 A. M. and 12 M.

F. PERKINS, Secretary.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSES WANTED.—GENTLEMEN DESIRous of having their horses well cared for during the Summer, Fall and Winter months, can be accommodated at a farm on Long Island, of easy access from New-York City. Good pasturage and stables provided for mares with foal. Address WM. T. McCOUN, Jr., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

BREWSTER & CO.'S
CELEBRATED CARRIAGES AND ROAD WAGONS,
Corner Broome and Mott sts., New-York.

PASTURE FOR HORSES.—GOOD PASTURE can be had near Fort Lee, N. J., seven miles from the City; communication by steamer *Thomas E. Hulse* from foot of Spring-st., New-York, four times a day. Apply to PASTURE, Box No. 1,869 New-York Post-office, or to C. E. KNAPP, No. 200 Hudson-st.

MEDICAL.

TRIESMAR.
Protected by Royal Letters Patent of England and Secured by the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

TRIESMAR No. 1
is the effectual remedy for RELAXATION, SPERMATORRHŒA and EXHAUSTION OF THE SYSTEM.

TRIESMAR No. 2
completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders for which Copavia and Cubebs have generally been thought an antidote, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESMAR No. 3
is the great and sure remedy of the civilized world for all impurities of the system, as well as secondary symptoms, obviating the destructive use of Mercury, as well as other deleterious ingredients, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove. TRIESMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3 are alike devoid of taste or smell, and of all nauseating qualities. They are in the form of a lozenge, and may lie on the toilet table without their use being suspected.

Sold in tin cases at $3 each, or four $3 cases in one for $9, and in $27 cases, thus saving $9, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, &c., &c. Wholesale and retail by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal-st.,) New-York. Immediately on receipt of remittance, Dr. BARROW will forward Triesmar to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instructions of the writer.

Attendance and consultation from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8 in the evening, and on Sunday till 11. Triesmar can also be obtained, by authority of Dr. BARROW, from Wells & Co., No. 118 Franklin-st., New-York, and J. Worthington, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. DR. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (40th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c.

Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice; quacks, (advertisers,) their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copabia, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this valuable work, for $1, of RICHARDSON, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; H. DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st., N. Y., or J. H. Johnson, No. 66 State-st., Chicago; or consult the Doctor, at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending DR. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etat Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

DYSPEPSIA CURED.

R. SWEET'S remedy will do it; no mistake.

Refers to the following-named gentlemen, who have been cured by his invaluable remedy, viz.:

Mr. David Rino, No. 66 4th-st., Williamsburgh; Mr. Amos Smith, corner South 3d and 3d-sts., Williamsburgh; Mr. W. Guild, No. 54 1st-st., Williamsburgh; Mr. Henry McCuminisky, cooper, No. 275 Front-st., New-York.

For sale at No. 4 City Hall-place, 3d floor; No. 39 South 7th-st., near 3d-st., Williamsburgh; Wm. Dally, paint-stores, 97 Bowery.

Price, 25 cents per bottle.

N. B.—None genuine unless obtained as above.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID.

Published for the benefit and as a warning and a caution to young men who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, etc.; suppliying, at the same time, the means of Self-Cure, by one who cured himself, after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. Single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. Y., by inclosing a post-paid addressed envelope.

THE SPECIFIC PILL IS A PROMPT, radical and permanent cure for Seminal Emissions or Weakness and Genital irritability—*one to three boxes* being sufficient to effect a *complete cure* of the *most aggravated cases*, whether constitutional or arising from abuse or excesses.

The attention of the medical profession is particularly called to the SPECIFIC PILL.

☞This is not a *Homeopathic Remedy*, nor is there any mercury, or other deleterious ingredient combined with it.

MEDICAL TESTIMONY.

"We believe it to be, in the treatment of spermatorrhea, as near a specific as any medicine can be. We have cured many severe cases with from six to ten doses."—*American Journal of Indigenous Materia Medica.*

Price $1 per box; six for $5. Sent by mail, prepaid, to any part of the United States. Sold, wholesale and retail, by J. WINCHESTER, No. 36 John-st., New-York.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 29 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Stricture of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—DR. A. M. MACRICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House), and No. 18 Ann-st.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a Sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of constitutions and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

CLEM'S SUMMER CURE—FOR DIARRHŒA, cholera morbus, dysentery and chronic diarrhœa—a new, safe, never-failing remedy for all ages; contains nothing injurious: it heals the irritation, leaving the bowels in a sound, healthy and natural condition. DIXON, FRASER & HALLETT, No. 149 Chambers and No. 61 Reade streets, General Agents for New-York. HOWES & CO., proprietors, Bellast, Me.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedy for monthly derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. Dr. THIERS, No. 62 6th-av., New-York. Send red stamp for circular and escape quackery.

SURE CURE.—DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S Friend, Specific Pills. Rose Wash and other remedies, are the unfailing reliance. Price, $1. His Balm of Gilead, the remedies for impotence, impediments to marriage, &c., shun an early grave. Read Dr. WARD'S Practical Treatise. Cure guaranteed.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor, the greatest periodical remedy ever discovered, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal-st., where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially day or evening.

GREAT SUCCESS OF DR. WARD, NO. 12 LAIGHT-ST.—Infallible, safe, speedy and permanent cures of all forms of private diseases. All affections caused by mercury or disease cured by him in half the usual time and at half the usual charges. Cure guaranteed.

DR. C. D. HAMMOND, PUPIL OF RICORD, of Paris, who is the first Sexual surgeon living, continues the Cure of Diseases and Debility at his offices, No. 678 Broadway. His new book (price $1) may be had of GODFREY, No. 831 Broadway, or of the author.

TO THE LADIES.—DR. A. E. COX HAS TAKEN the house No. 132 Macdougal-st., next to the corner of Amity, where he would be pleased to see his patients. All consultations free from charge. Packages of Japan Secret, $3, sent to any address.

NEW REMEDIES FOR SPERMATORRHŒA.—Howard Association Reports sent free to the afflicted. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Penn.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CURES CERTAIN diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disrusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City. The only place it can be had genuine. $1 per vial, with a book.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

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(ESTABLISHED, 1823,)
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PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE OF PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALLED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEROTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.

PETER O. CORTELYOU.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 1 Ludlow-st. and at the stationers generally. JOSIAH C. EVES.

STEAMBOATS.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, FORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. E. B. PARKER, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st., N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, July 30, 10 A. M.	Tuesday, July 30, 1½ P. M.
Wednesday, July 31, 11 A. M.	Wednesday, July 31, 2½ P. M.
Thursday, Aug. 1, 12 M.	Thursday, Aug. 1, 3½ P. M.
Friday, Aug. 2, 10½ A. M.	Friday, Aug. 2, 2 P. M.
Saturday, Aug. 3, 3½ P. M.	Monday, Aug. 5, 7 A. M.
Monday, Aug. 5, 8½ P. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 6, 7 A. M.
Tuesday, Aug. 6, 3½ P. M.	Wednesday, Aug. 7, 7 A. M.
Wednesday, Aug. 7, 3½ P. M.	Thursday, Aug. 8, 7 A. M.
Thursday, Aug. 8, 3½ P. M.	Friday, Aug. 9, 7 A. M.
Friday, Aug. 9, 3:50 P. M.	Saturday, Aug. 10, 7 A. M.
Saturday, Aug. 10, 4½ P. M.	Monday, Aug. 12, 7 A. M.
Monday, Aug. 12, 12 M.	Tuesday, Aug. 13, 7 A. M.

Fare 35 cents.

The LAURA will connect for Ocean House, Pleasure Bay and Long Branch, on and after July 3.

To and from Eatontown and Shrewsbury, by H. Johnson's Stages, and Steamer Highland Light. Tickets on the boat or stage.

SHREWSBURY.—LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PLEASURE BAY AND BRANCH PORT.—The steamer LONG BRANCH, Capt. J. P. CORLIES, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st., N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE BRANCH PORT.
Tuesday, July 30, 1½ P. M.	Wed'day, July 31, 8½ A. M.
Wed'day, July 31, 2½ P. M.	Thursday, Aug. 1, 9½ A. M.
Thursday, Aug. 1, 3½ P. M.	Friday, Aug. 2, 5½ A. M.
Friday, Aug. 2, 3½ P. M.	Saturday, Aug. 3, 6½ A. M.
Saturday, Aug 3, 11½ A. M.	Saturday, Aug. 3, 3½ P. M.
Sunday, Aug. 4, 7½ A. M.	Sunday, Aug. 4, 3½ P. M.
Monday, Aug. 5, 8 A. M.	Monday, Aug. 5, 1 P. M.
Tuesday, Aug. 6, 8 A. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 6, 1½ P. M.
Wednesday, Aug. 7, 8 A. M.	Wed'day, Aug. 7, 2½ P. M.
Thursday, Aug. 8, 8 A. M.	Thursday, Aug. 8, 3 P. M.
Friday, Aug. 9, 8 A. M.	Friday, Aug. 9, 3½ P. M.
Saturday Aug. 10, 8 A. M.	Saturday, Aug. 10, 4½ P. M.
Sunday, Aug. 11, 8½ A. M.	Sunday Aug. 11, 4½ P. M.

Fare 35 cents.

The LAURA will connect for Red Bank and intermediate landings, on and after July 3.

John Liming's stages will connect with this boat for Shark River, New-Bedford and Squam Village. Fare 80 cents.

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after Monday, April 1, 1861, the elegant and fast-sailing iron steamer FLUSHING, Capt. WM. H. NIMMO, will commence running daily, Sundays excepted, without any alteration of time, up to the last day of October, 1861, as follows: Leave Flushing at 7:30 A. M., 11 A. M., and 3 P. M. Returning, leave New-York, from Fulton Market wharf, at 9:30 A. M., 1:30 and 5 P. M., landing each way at College Point. No freight taken to College Point on the 5 o'clock trip. Arrangements have been made to run a line of stages to Whitestone, on the arrival of the boat at College Point. Fare 15 cents.

WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

FOR GLEN COVE, GLENWOOD, ROSLYN, MANHASSET, SANDS' POINT, GREAT NECK and WHITESTONE.—The Long Island North Shore Transportation Company's elegant new steamer T. V. ARROWSMITH will leave New-York EVERY AFTERNOON, Sunday excepted, at 4 o'clock, from Pier No. 26 East River, east side of Peck-slip, for the above-named landings.

Returning, will leave as follows:

Roslyn,	6:30 A. M.	Sands' Point,	7:35 A. M.
Glen Wood,	6:35 A. M.	Great Neck,	7:55 A. M.
Mott's Dock	6:45 A. M.	Whitestone,	8:05 A. M.
Glen Cove,	7

THE BATTLE OF BULL RUN.

THE SEVENTY-FIRST NEW-YORK REGIMENT.

INTERESTING STATEMENT OF EDWARD P. DOHERTY, COMPANY A, SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT, WHO WAS CAPTURED AT BULL RUN, SUNDAY, JULY 21, AND WHO ESCAPED FROM THE ENEMY ON FRIDAY NIGHT FOLLOWING, JULY 26.

The Regiment left the Navy-yard Tuesday, July 16, at 10 o'clock, and marched up the Avenue over the Long Bridge, to their camping grounds, within five miles of Fairfax, where, at 9 P. M., they stacked and bivouacked for the night in the open field, together with Col. BURNSIDE'S Brigade, consisting of the First and Second Rhode Island Infantry, Second Rhode Island Battery, and Second New-Hampshire Volunteers. At 5 A. M., July 17, (Wednesday,) the brigade formed a line of march, and proceeded to Fairfax Court-house, where they arrived at 10 A. M., and found the breastworks of the enemy deserted, as well as the town, of all secession troops. Halted in the town before the Court-house; the flag was hoisted upon the Court-house by the Rhode Island Regiments, the band saluting it with the National airs.

The march was then resumed; the whole Brigade proceeded half a mile beyond Fairfax, and bivouacked on the old camp-ground of the rebels, which they had abandoned that morning between 6 and 9 o'clock. Large quantities of blankets were found burning, having been destroyed by them in this manner in their hasty retreat; also, a store-room of military clothing was found by them, as well as a dozen or more tents, which were immediately put to good use, and a bullock just dressed, which furnished rations for the Seventy-first, as far as it went.

In this encampment the Brigade remained till 7 A. M. Thursday, July 18, the Brigade again marched one mile, and halted by command of Gen. McDOWELL. Here the Brigade remained till 3 P. M., on an old camp-ground of the enemy, when the march was again taken up, under a scorching sun, till within a mile and a half of Centreville, where we bivouacked once more, the men making pleasant huts of the boughs of trees.

During the night the regiment was called to arms, in consequence of the firing of pickets on our left. Friday and Saturday was passed in this place very pleasantly, the regiments of the brigade having a regimental drill each day, and also being served with good rations of fresh meat and plenty of coffee and sugar.

On Saturday, orders were issued to prepare to march at 1 A. M., Sunday, each man to take two days' rations of good salt beef, salt pork and crackers in haversack, with positive instructions to fill his canteen with water, and not to use it on the route, as water was scarce. This was done, and the regiment marched with the brigade Sunday morning at 2 A. M., for the battle-field, passing through Centreville just before sunrise.

After proceeding a mile and a half beyond Centreville we were ordered to halt and cap our pieces. We then crossed a bridge, mounted a hill in the vicinity, and to the right of Gen. McDOWELL'S head-quarters, and then turned to the right into a field, at a double quick, which was kept up about a quarter of an hour, passing through a wood and halting in a field, where we remained about twenty minutes. Gen. McDOWELL and his Staff came into the field. This was between 6 and 7 o'clock. The march was then resumed by a circuitous route through the woods, passing several dry brooks, until we reached Bull Run, which we waded in great confusion, every one being anxious to get water. Company lines were immediately formed on the other side, and an advance was made up the road at a quick step, firing being heard upon our left.

After a mile's marching at quick step, we were put upon double-quick up the hill, wheeling to the left, into an old stubble-field, where we halted, and our arrival was announced by a shot from a rifle cannon whistling over our heads. The halt did not last two minutes, when Col. BURNSIDE led the different regiments into their positions on the field. The Second Rhode Island entered the field first, to the extreme right, then the Rhode Island Battery, six pieces, and the two howitzers of the Seventy-first, and then to the left the Seventy-first, and after it, on its left the First Rhode Island, and then the Second New-Hampshire, all formed in line of battle on the top of the hill. This movement was done at double-quick. We were immediately ordered to fall back and lie down, as the discharge from the enemy's battery was very severe.

The First and Second Rhode Island Regiments, the Rhode Island Battery, and the two howitzers, opened fire on the enemy. One of the Rhode Island guns was immediately disabled by a shot from the enemy, and was carried off the field. The Seventy-first lay there as ordered, when an Aid from Col. BURNSIDE rode up and asked for the field officers. Col. MARTIN then ordered us forward.

Prior to this some of the Seventy-first had gone over to the First Rhode Island, and were fighting in their ranks. BURNSCOUS, Commissary of the Seventy-first, rode up in front of us, dismounted from his horse, and told the boys to go in and fight on their own account, which they did with a will. Just prior to this Capt. HAMM, of Company A, had been wounded and carried from the field; also Capt. ELLIS, of Company F. Then Lieut. OAKLEY came on. Going forward to the brow of the hill he received a shot in the leg of his pantaloons from one of his own men.

Some time after this the firing ceased upon both sides. McDOWELL, with his staff, then rode through our lines, receiving a cheer from the Seventy-first, and passed down the hill to the left, within 600 feet of the enemy's line. After that the brigade fell back into the woods and rested, taking care of the wounded, and removing them to the hospital; some straggling about over the fields without their muskets, looking on at the fight in other parts of the engagement, which they supposed was the end of the battle, thinking the day was ours.

At about 3 o'clock we formed in line again, on the brow of the hill. It was at this time that a shell fell over my left shoulder, and striking the ground behind me, rebounded upon the foot of private WM. NOSTRA, of Brooklyn, tearing it open. He threw his arms around my neck, and I assisted in carrying him to the hospital.

I returned from the hospital towards my regiment, and met other troops retreating, who informed me that my regiment had gone across the fields. I ran back past Sudley Church, then used as the hospital, up the hill, saw a regiment about half a mile ahead, which I supposed was the Seventy-first; took a short cut across the fields, when the cavalry galloped up and arrested me.

They took me back to the hospital, where, during the confusion, I managed to conceal myself under a blanket, which was saturated with blood. Col. BARRY, of the Virginia Cavalry, then galloped up, and ordered all the unwounded prisoners to be driven to the Junction.

I should think there were about 50 prisoners in all at that point. They left me, supposing I was wounded. A guard was left to guard the hospital. I arose to go in quest of Dr. PEUGNET, and found him engaged in amputating the arm of HARRY ROCKAFELLOW, of ——-street, Philadelphia, of Company F, Seventy-first Regiment. Dr. PEUGNET requested me to assist him, and he having completed his operation, then amputated the arm at the shoulder-joint of a Sergeant of a Maine or a New-Hampshire Regiment, who had a brother, about 17 years of age, who had remained behind to take care of him. This man died under the operation. The next operation was that of my friend WM. SMITH, of Brooklyn, whom I had conveyed to the hospital. His foot was amputated.

During this time Drs. FOSTER, SWIFT and WINSTON, of the Eighth New-York; Dr. DE GRANT, Dr. GRISWOLD, Dr. BUXTON, and the doctor of the Fourth Maine; Dr. STEWART, of Minnesota; HARRIS, of Rhode Island, and four others whose names I did not learn, one of whom, I believe, was the surgeon of the West Point Battery, were attending to the wounded of their respective regiments. Private TYLER, of the West Point Battery, had his thigh amputated and died that night. CORNELIUS, Col. MARTIN'S servant, was wounded while assisting the Colonel to dismount. He died. MULLEN, Second Rhode Island, and three of the Seventy-first, whose names I do not know, were found dead next morning.

Gen. BEAUREGARD and Col. BARKER came up about four o'clock that evening with 150 prisoners of different regiments, most of whom were Fire Zouaves. They stopped and inquired how our wounded were getting along, while the prisoners were driven towards the Junction by the cavalry. During the night a number of prisoners were brought in, and on Monday morning 30 were sent on, their hands tied together in front with Manilla rope; among them was the lad of 17, from Maine, who plead bitterly to be left to see his brother buried, but was refused.

During the forenoon an order was issued by Gen. JOHNSTON for every one to be removed from Sudley Church to Richmond, *vid* the Junction. All who were not wounded were taken under a tree and tied, as an attack was anticipated. Our doctors strongly remonstrated against this order, as the greater part of our wounded, 280 in number, had not received any attention. Capt. PATRICK, of Virginia Cavalry, stated there were his instructions, and he meant to carry them out. We were accordingly all some 80 of the wounded were laying in the vicinity of the church and blacksmith shop without any shelter excepting a blanket. The doctors were hurriedly taken away, we being told that our wounded would be cared for by themselves.

Here we waited till 12 o'clock at night in the rain, awaiting orders, when I requested Capt. PATRICK to allow me to go down to the hospital to see a relative who was badly wounded, telling him it would be better to shoot our wounded at once than to allow them to die off by inches; they were all calling for water, and no one there to give it to them. He then said, "Well, my man, choose another man with you and go down." I chose SMITH, of Company B, Seventy-first Regiment. Capt. PATRICK then inquired if there were any more men who had brothers or relatives among the wounded. A general rush took took place among the prisoners—they all stepping forward. He then allowed ATWOOD CROSBY, of Maine, to take care of his brother, who was wounded in the back, and five others: TOMPKINS, Company C, Seventy-first; JOHN HAMM, of Massachusetts; a young boy of the Second Rhode Island, about 17 years old; DUGGAN, of the Twenty-seventh, and another, an assistant to a Maine surgeon, and his servant, who cooked for the prisoners, under the direction of TOMPKINS. The rest were kept out in the rain all night, and the following morning were sent to Richmond.

During Monday night a man from Wisconsin died, calling for his mother. He had a daguerreotype of his wife and two children. He called me to give him some water, which I did very frequently. He called for his "Dear mother"—these were his last words. He was a man about 5 feet 6 inches, with a light moustache, and was wounded in the groin. A boy about 18 years old, dressed in the uniform of the Eighth Regiment, about 5 feet 10 inches in height, sandy complexion, shot in the head; had $21 in his pocket-book, and a white silk badge, marked "Parker Guard," died Monday night. Lieut. DEVERS, of Ellsworth Zouaves, wounded in the arm. He laid down to rest, and in the morning, when I went to bandage his arm, I found him dead. Also, a man from Rockland, Me., named FLETCHER.

On Tuesday, ALLEN, of Company C, Seventy-first, died. He was wounded in the abdomen. BUTLER, of Company C, Seventy-first, Elizabethtown, N. J., also died; wounded in legs. Doctors were not there to amputate. GEORGE SAYRE and JOHN P. MORRISSEY, both of the Seventy-first, also died Wednesday morning, within one hour of each other, lying side by side. MEAD, of Massachusetts, a wealthy shoe manufacturer, died while having his thigh amputated. Several others died, whose names I could not learn, numbering in all 32.

On Tuesday evening, six of the Doctors came back on parole—Drs. PEUGNET, SWIFT, WINSTON, DE GRAW, BUXTON and STEWART—and immediately commenced attending to the wounded. Their exertions were unremitting; their time day and night was given to the wounded until all the wounds were properly dressed and all cared for.

On Wednesday morning, Dr. PEUGNET put me in charge of the hospital, and allowed me to choose 20 from the prisoners and wounded, who were able to take care of the wounded, to assist me.

The same morning a lady of the neighborhood brought us a bottle of wine and two dozen eggs, and we bought at noon twelve dozen of eggs from a sutler. Thursday morning a number of secession doctors made their appearance, bringing with them some luxuries which they gave to our doctors. Some time during the day NOBLE, of Company F, and GILLETTE, of the Engineer Corps, both of the Seventy-first, were brought in as prisoners, and were retained as assistants at the hospital. They were not wounded. This day a number of ladies and farmers of the surrounding country visited our hospitals, bringing with them milk, soup and cakes.

On Friday, they commenced removing the prisoners and wounded, amongst them Capt. GORDON, of the Eleventh Massachusetts; Lieut. HAMLIN, Scott Life Guard, and all the Non-Commissioned Officers, leaving instructions with us to be prepared to follow the ambulances containing the wounded, who had undergone operations, on Saturday. In the meantime, Capt. ALLEN, of the Eleventh Massachusetts, disguised as a private and wounded prisoner, a Wisconsin boy, named WORLDORF, and myself, planned an escape, which was successfully accomplished between 5 and 10 P. M. Friday night. We ran the guard, and crawled on our hands and feet out of hearing distance of the sentinels; proceeded in a northeast direction until 3½ A. M.; met two picket-guard of the enemy in a small tent on the main road, which we had to cross to accomplish our escape; the pickets cowed at our appearance, and hid behind a tree, and we backed some one hundred feet with sticks pointed in the direction of the pickets, and then turned and ran about two miles, keeping a little to the north.

At 2 P. M., not knowing where we were, we determined to approach a house and inquire. We met two women at the gate, and told them we belonged to the Fourth Alabama Regiment. They asked for Messrs. GREY of that regiment—if we knew them—and a number of others, all of whom we told them were shot at Bull Run. They asked where we came from, and where were our arms. These questions we evaded, and asked them to show us the way to Centreville, which they did. We took an opposite direction, and at 4 P. M. halted at another house, where an old man came out and asked if we were soldiers. We replied in the affirmative, and added that we belonged to the Fourth Alabama Regiment, and had been picking blackberries and strayed away from our camp. He then said, "Are you the regiment that is waiting for artillery?" I replied, the same. "Then, boys," said he, "you are stationed at Ball's Mill, three miles from here, (pointing in the direction of Leesburgh,) half way from here to Leesburgh." He then said, "Were you in the fight Sunday?" "Yes." "I am glad, boys, you escaped from the slaughter. These d—d Yankees, I would like to see every man of them strung up. I never could bear them. I will send EDWARD to show you the way to the main road." We thanked him and left.

At 5 P. M., came to a railroad. I saw a little boy and girl, and asked them what road it was. They replied they did not know, but if we would go to the house, JEFF. would tell us. After some further inquiries, without getting any information, we crossed the track and took to the woods, and continued our march until 6 P. M., when we saw a house standing alone in the bushes. We determined to go there, and get something to eat. Arriving at the gate, we inquired if they had something to sell us. They said they had, and we lost no time in investing in 50 cents' worth of hoe-cake and milk.

While we were devouring these (to us) luxuries, a horseman galloped up to the door, and the lady of the house called the man with whom we were conversing, "Cousin GEORGE," (his name is EDWARDS.) We suspected something wrong, and took a precipitate leave down the hill, and continued our march. Half an hour after leaving this house, we crossed the main road, and crossed the field, in order to reach a wood which we supposed was a forest, but which turned out to be nothing but a small thicket. Soon after crossing the thicket, we espied eight mounted troopers at full speed, passing along the road, some fifteen yards ahead; not supposing they were in search of us, we continued on our way, when, upon looking round, we found they had halted at the foot of the hill, and were looking in all directions; at last they saw us, and commanded us to halt and come back. This we had no desire to do, and knowing the fence along the road to be impassable on horseback, we thought our chances of escape were good. We accordingly ran, and they fired, one or two of them dismounting simultaneously with the discharge of the others' guns, to let the rails of the fence down in order that they might pursue us into the woods.

In the meantime we had gained the wood and found another fence surrounding it. This fence was equally as wide as the first one. They galloped off to the edge of the woods where we should have to pass to make our escape, and surrounded the woods. Here they dismounted, took down the rails and entered the bushes, and commenced their search. In the meantime we had run back to where we entered the bush and hid under two large elm trees, Capt. ALLEN clipping the branches in order that we might pull them down over us with more facility; it was perhaps five minutes before they reached this portion of the thicket, and these trees being so much exposed, they concluded no person was there, and went away to the other end of the woods, but soon returned, and on passing one of these trees, one of the horses ridden by one of our pursuers grazed my right leg with his hoof, and so close were they upon us that we overheard all their conversation.

During this time, some twelve or fifteen of the inhabitants of Milford turned out with their guns and pistols to assist the troopers to find the Yankees; and an order was given, by an old man in citizen's dress, for the horsemen to follow up in the next woods, with orders to the men who had come together, to look in all the bushes and to turn over all the old logs, and leave nothing undone which they might suppose would lead to our capture. Here one of them reckoned the Yankee —— —— had got away; another said that if they were in those woods, they would give us a right warming, and they commenced discharging their guns in the bushes in every direction, but happily, did not aim in the direction of our tree.

In about an hour the old man returned, and ordered a boy about 18 years of age to remain beside us on a log, with instructions to fire at us the moment he saw us—"Even," said he, "if you do miss them." It was now 9 P. M., and the long prayed-for darkness came to our rescue, and helped to cover our retreat. For nearly another hour the old wretch kept prowling about the woods, and finally went away. At about 11 o'clock we were so exhausted that we fell asleep, and rested until 12, when ALLEN crawled over to me and said, "They haven't got us yet."

I had dreamt, during my short slumber, that I was a captive, and he had some difficulty in persuading me to the contrary. Being reassured, I arose from my retreat, and, as we emerged from beneath the branches which had just saved our lives, we beheld the youth who, two hours before, had been placed to watch for us; he was in a deep slumber, and had his gun grasped between his folded arms, in a horizontal position. I drew my knife to dispatch him, but Capt. ALLEN prevented me.

We then retraced our steps for nearly a mile and a half, and struck over for the Potomac, which we reached at 4½ o'clock Sunday morning, having kept up a quick and double-quick step all along the road.

Having reached the Potomac, we sat down to rest; but we were hardly seated before we saw a man on horseback approaching us by the road. He walked his horse past us as though he was unaware of our presence, until he reached the corner of a fence surrounding a corn-field, when he put spurs to his horse and went up the hill at full speed. We suspected something in this movement, and looking for shallow water, but finding none, we immediately plunged into the stream and swam the river. When within twenty feet of the opposite shore we heard firing and cries of "Come back," and on turning round we saw ten or fifteen men, in their shirt sleeves, ordering us back, and firing several shots at us. Of course we did not obey this command, but started off at a good pace into what we supposed was Maryland. We had not gone far before we came to another stream, which we waded.

We afterwards ascertained that we had crossed Edward's Island about 17 miles from Washington. Before losing sight of our pursuers, Capt. ALLEN showed his pistol, and shook it in defiance of them. This was the only weapon, with the exception of the knife, we had among us. This was about half-past five Sunday morning. Finding ourselves among friends, we walked five miles to Great Falls, where we laid down and rested till noon. On waking we resumed our march, and reached the arsenal at nine at night, where we found our picket-guard of Second Vermont Regiment. They received us kindly, provided us with supper, and furnished us with a bed. The next morning we all hurried on to Washington, and telegraphed our safe arrival to our friends.

I may here state that on Wednesday I visited the field of battle on horseback, in company with Capt. WHITE, of the Virginia Cavalry. I saw there numbers of our comrades, unburied, principally in the uniform of the Fourteenth Brooklyn and ELLSWORTH'S Zouaves. I asked the reason; the reply was they had not yet reached them. The smell was very offensive. I galloped up to count their numbers, but was obliged to turn back on this account. I counted 14 of the Fourteenth Regiment in one spot. We were uniformly treated with kindness by both soldiers and people. There remained in hospitals and tents, which were erected for the wounded, at the time of my leaving about 246, all doing very well, and are, I presume, by this time removed to Richmond.

Of those taken prisoners, who afterwards died of their wounds in the hospital at Sudley Church, were the following:

John P. Morrissey, Seventy-first Regiment.
George Sayre, Seventy-first Regiment.
C. A. Allen, Seventy-first Regiment.
—— Butler, Company C, Seventy-first Regiment, (Elizabethtown, New-Jersey.)
—— Series, drummer boy.
—— Cornelius, Col. Martin's servant.
Lieut. Divver, Fire Zouaves.
—— Fletcher, Rockland, Maine.
—— Mullen, Second Rhode Island.
—— Mead, Massachusetts, shoe manufacturer.
—— Tyler, United States Artillery.
—— Seargeant, Vermont Regiment, had a brother, seventeen years old, with him.

Three of Seventy-first Regiment were dead, whose names I did not get.

WOUNDED.

Sergeant Wooster, Co. B, Seventy-first Regiment, wounded in the arm; doing well.
Harry Rockafellow, Co. F, Seventy-first Regiment, left arm amputated; doing well.
George Green, Co. F, Seventy-first Regiment, shot through left lung; severe wound.
Demorest, Co. F, Seventy-first Regiment, shot in arm; doing well.
Stambler, Co. F, Seventy-first Regiment, finger shot off; doing well.
Burroughs, Co. F, Seventy-first Regiment, (Adams' Express,) shot in leg; doing well.
A. A. Hyde, Co. A, Seventy-first Regiment, shot through left shoulder; doing well.
W. Smith, Co. A, Seventy-first Regiment, foot amputated; doing well.
Mould, Co. I, Seventy-first Regiment, spent cannon ball struck left thigh; doing well.
Vaughan, Co. D, Seventy-first Regiment, wounded in face; doing well.
Drayy, Co. F, Seventy-first Regiment, not badly wounded; doing well.
——, Co. G, Seventy-first Regiment, wounded in groin; lives at No. 27 Henry-street, New-York.
Hand, Massachusetts, slightly wounded.
Heal, standard bearer Fourteenth Regiment, slightly wounded.
Richmond, Fourteenth Regiment, slightly wounded.
Middleton, Fourteenth, slightly wounded.
Capt. McQuade, Scott Life Guard, wounded in thigh.
Lieut. Hamblin, Scott Life Guard, wounded in leg —doing well.
A. G. Straw, Oxford, Waldo, Shaw, Second Maine, I think, doing well.
Gracie, of Maine, doing well.
Graham, Seventy-ninth Regiment, doing well.
Colligan, Seventy-ninth Regiment, doing well.
Sullivan, Seventy-ninth Regiment, doing well.
Torry, from Maine, old man about 60, slightly wounded.
Wheeler, slightly wounded.
Bowman, Twenty-seventh New-York, leg amputated below knee; doing well.
Welsh, (carriage-maker, near Rochester,) shot in mouth.
Sergeant of the Twenty-seventh; name something like Stedman; shot in leg; doing well.
Capt. Gordon, Eleventh Massachusetts, spent cannon ball in side.
Dugan, Twenty-seventh New-York, slightly wounded; doing well.
Crosby, from China, Me., shot in the body; his brother, Atwood Crosby, unhurt, attending on him.

PRISONERS UNHURT.

Tompkins, Co. C, Seventy-first.
Smith, Co. H, Seventy-first.
Noble, Co. F, Seventy-first.
Gillette, Engineer Corps.
Dr. Peugnet, Surgeon, Seventy-first.
Dr. Winston, Surgeon, Eighth.
Dr. Swift, Surgeon, Eighth.
Dr. Buxton, Surgeon, Maine Regiment.
Dr. Stewart, Surgeon, Minnesota Regiment.
Dr. Griswold.
Dr. Swalm.
Dr. De Graw.
Dr. Harris.
Surgeon of Third West Point Battery.
Surgeon of a Maine regiment, his servant and assistant, whom we called Dr. John.
Ryan, of Rhode Island, musician.
Kelly and Thompson, wounded slightly, to what regiment I don't know.

In all there were 285, of whom 32 died, a portion of whose names I have given; the rest were living, and most of them doing well, when I left.

E. P. DOHERTY.

MILITARY AND NAVAL MOVEMENTS.

The Head-quarters of the United States Army has been practically transferred from Eleventh-street, in this City, to the National Capital. Gen. SCOTT'S office in town having been for months divested of the Commander-in-Chief, orders and regulations for the Army are now dated "Washington," instead of New-York. Officers reporting for duty, however, frequently do so at the Eleventh-street establishment, and as no general order forbidding them to do so has been published, one of the chief functions of a military head-quarters is still performed in New-York.

Col. SMITH, of Governor's Island, is, rumor says, about to be put in an important position at the seat of war. He is one of the ablest tacticians in the Army, was twice brevetted for distinguished service in the Mexican War, and possesses in an eminent degree one of the best attributes of a successful General—viz.: a thorough military education, enhanced by a lifetime of active experience. He is a native of Pennsylvania, entered the service as a Brevet Second Lieutenant in the Second Artillery in July, 1825, and was made a Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel in August, 1847. He is in the prime of life.

A recruiting office for the new regiments of the United States Army has been opened in the city of Toledo, Ohio. Lieut. CORTENIUS, of the Eighteenth Regiment, (the head-quarters of which is at Columbus,) presides in the new rendezvous, which occupies the very novel site of a ship dock, at a steam-packet terminus.

The United States steam-frigate *Susquehannah*, which returned from the Mediterranean Squadron a short time since, and subsequently broke down near Fortress Monroe, has been ordered to be finished for sea with the utmost dispatch. She is now at Philadelphia, and has been in the workmen's hands for weeks. She is 2,450 tons burthen, carries 15 guns, and 35 officers and men.

Governor's Island underwent a sad change yesterday. All the camp tents have been removed, the recent detachment of recruits having made the quarters large enough for all the men. This alteration interferes materially with the aspect of the Island, from the river.

Orders have been received here for a crew for the new steam corvette *Pensacola*, now preparing for her first commission at the Washington Navy-yard. In compliance with it, 300 blue jackets were last evening mustered on board the recruiting ship *North Carolina*, and will be sent on to the National Capital.

A requisition for 500 sailors, to be forwarded at once to Portsmouth, N. H., has been received, and is being complied with by the Commander of the *Ohio*, at Boston. They are probably destined for the sailing-frigate *Sabine*.

A schooner laden with materials for the rigging department arrived at the Navy-yard yesterday. The United States steam gun-boat *Monticello* has taken the *Richmond's* place at the dock in the Navy-yard. The *Brandywine*, *Potomac* and *North Carolina* are now the only regular men-of-war in the stream.

The Naval Examining Board met yesterday at No. 179 Water-street, (not Wall,) to test officers applying for the position of commanders of the newly purchased vessels. The names of the persons examined will not be given for publication until Mr. WELLES has approved of them.

The mast that floated into Honolulu may be the *Levant's* foremast, as it was 76 feet long. The mainmast of the lost corvette was 82—90 in length. But there are no "gun rack marks" in a man-of-war foremast.

The Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Mr. FOX, was reported at the Navy-yard last evening as having arrived in New-York. He is expected to visit the various departments to-day, and will be received in a becoming manner.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

THE NEW CONTRACT FOR SUBSISTING THE TROOPS.

The multitude of contractors who would supply the troops of the new levy with all that they require, seems somewhat puzzled with the explicitness of the proposal that is required by Gen. ARTHUR. It is evident from the published document that the State is resolved the men shall be well fed, and that is not what those cormorants desire. The majority, too, are disgusted with the clause in the advertisement which says that as the expenditures under the contract will be upon account of the United States, the payments will be made "when the funds are furnished and provided by the General Government." The object of this is, of course, to secure responsible men as contractors, and to exclude the horde of hand-to-mouth speculators who put in for the contracts with the hope of dividing their luck with a large retinue of backers. It is abundantly apparent that if the contract falls into good hands the men of the new levy will be most liberally provided for. Wednesday will decide the fate of a legion of Army followers. The public interest demedds that the contract be given to the man who is known to be capable of fulfilling its conditions with honesty and liberality.

MUSTERING OF THE TWELFTH REGIMENT N. Y. S. M OUT OF THE UNITED STATES SERVICE.

Yesterday morning, shortly after 9 o'clock, the various companies belonging to this regiment marched from their respective armories to Union-square, in order to be mustered out of the United States service. By 10 o'clock line was formed, and Capt. HAYMAN, of the United States Army, commenced the ceremony. It was intended at the conclusion to have paraded, but owing to the heavy rain-storm that sprung up shortly after 12 o'clock the men were only marched down Broadway to Washington-square, and then dismissed.

THE FIRST REGIMENT IRISH ARTILLERY.

Recruiting offices for this Regiment have been opened at No. 42 Prince-street, Capt. THOMAS LYNCH; Battery Encampment, Capt. FELIX DUFFY, and City Hall Park, Capt. J. E. MCGEE. Persons wishing to join are are requested to make immediate application to either of the above-named officers.

THE SECOND REGIMENT, N. Y. S. M.

A squad of recruits will leave to-day at 1 o'clock to join this regiment at Washington. All wishing to join can do so on application to Lieut. HUGHES, at the regimental armory, in Seventh-street, corner of Hall-place. Returned members of the militia wishing to reenlist will receive good treatment under the Lieutenant, who is an experienced soldier, having served ten years in the militia of this City.

THE EMPIRE ZOUAVES.

Yesterday, a company of men, under command of Capt. HARRING, were mustered into the service of the United States, and attached themselves to Col. EGAN'S Regiment of Empire Zouaves.

THE LESLEY GUARD.

Col. MONTGOMERY'S Regiment will go into camp to-morrow, at Camp Law, Staten Island. Orderly Sergeants will report at the general head-quarters, No 134 William-street, the number of men in their respective companies. Captains of companies are requested to draw the necessary camp equipage.

THE FIFTY-FIFTH REGIMENT.

This regiment, known as the Lafayette Guard, and commanded by Col. R. DE TROBRIAUD, is rapidly filling up. The men are quartered at Nicu Dorp, Staten Island, and the recruits are rapidly becoming efficient in drill. An Engineer Corps is attached to this regiment, and is one of the most interesting features of the organization. The following are the field officers: Col. R. DE TROBRIAUD, Lieut.-Col. LE CLERC, Major THOUROT, Adjut. P. A. GERDY, Quartermaster J. W. WEEKES, Paymaster STEWART N. TAYLOR.

BROOKLYN MILITARY MATTERS.

The Thirteenth Regiment paraded yesterday afternoon for the last time before being mustered out of service, on Fort Greene, and was reviewed by the Mayor and Common Council. There were about 800 men in line. After the review, the regiment executed some battalion movements in a creditable manner, and then marched through some of the principal thoroughfares to the Armory and were dismissed. Col. ABEL SMITH was in command, having been restored to duty by the Assistant Adjutant-General. The Thirteenth, it is expected, will be mustered out of the service and paid off to-day.

The Twenty-eighth Regiment, Col. MICHAEL BENNETT, was mustered out of the service, and paid off, at Union Hall, yesterday. Their arms were returned to the Armory. A portion of the men composing this command will at once reenlist in Capt. GOFF'S regiment, to serve for three years, or during the continuance of the war.

A letter received from Centreville, by Major JORDAN, of the Fourteenth N. Y. S. M., now at Arlington, states that Col. A. M. WOOD, Drs. HOMISTON and SWASEY, Ensign HEAD, and twelve privates, all of the same regiment, are in the hospital at the former place and well taken care of.

CONTRACTS FOR THE ARMY—LETTER FROM THE QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2, 1861.

Hon. Henry Wilson, United States Senate:

SIR: I perceive by the morning papers that bill No. 43, styled a bill to prevent frauds by officers intrusted with making contracts, has passed the Senate, certain amendments not specified made by the House of Representatives having been concurred in.

I know the responsibility attaching to any Government officer who ventures to argue against a bill whose object is stated as the prevention of frauds; but it is my duty to say to you, that if the conditions in regard to contracts imposed by this bill become law, the country may as well at once yield to the Southern rebels as to the navy and army.

They are directed by one mind and will, prompt, strong, determined, bold. They are not distracted by divided counsels; are not restrained by rules, regulations, laws, customs, precedents, all the paraphernalia which the good sense of the people has designated as red tape.

Just such regulations as this bill imposes starved the British Army with cold and hunger, while shiploads of stores and provisions lay till they perished in Balaklava Bay.

Every purchase, every order to purchase or deliver, if accepted, is a contract.

These orders are sent by telegraph. Contracts are thus made with persons a thousand miles away. If we are to trammel every purchase with new conditions of writing, of record, of affidavit, no human brain will be capable of conducting the business of the great supply departments of the army.

The Quartermaster's Department contains many officers who are in this time of public extremity taxed to the limit of their energies in providing the means of moving the army, wagons, horses, mules, forage, tools, tents and clothing for the thousands who are actually suffering for it.

If, in addition to these duties, they are called upon to record in writing every verbal contract, to put it upon a certain piece of printed paper, of a certain shape, to go before a magistrate and take, in every case, a certain oath—delay, irresolution, inefficiency, will take the place of promptness and energy. Suffering, discontent, and defeat will attend your armies. All expeditions which should be secret will be made known to the public, and the life and strength of military operations will be gone.

As a protection against fraud, he who will steal will not hesitate to shield himself from detection by an oath made as a custom-house oath.

Some confidence must be reposed in human agents. The officers of the Government endeavor to do their duty. If a dishonest man finds a place among them, no mere forms and certificates of record will prevent his stealing. The greater the fraud the more perfect the papers. The law of 1861, chapter 84, section 10, in regard to public contracts, contains all that is really needed to secure the public.

More legislation will merely embarrass and delay the public service.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. C. MEIGS,
Brig.-Gen. and Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE SLAVER FALMOUTH.—The preliminary examination of Capt. CHAS. H. KIMBALL and crew of the brig *Falmouth*, seized as a slaver off the coast of Africa, June 14, by the United States steamship *Sumter*, and brought to this port, commenced before United States Commissioner OSBORN yesterday afternoon. Ex-Judge BEBEE appeared for the prisoners, and Mr. G. P. ANDREWS for the Government. Lieut. GEORGE W. YOUNG, of the *Sumter*, testified to the circumstances attending the seizure of the *Falmouth*, and the evidences of her character found on board the vessel, which were such as to prove conclusively that she was a slaver. Indeed, Capt. KIMBALL admitted this to be the character of his vessel at the time she was seized, but said that he had abandoned his original design of capturing a cargo of slaves before seizure, and was about leaving the coast. At the close of Lieut. YOUNG'S examination, the case was adjourned till to-day.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.—The August term of this Court commenced yesterday. There was a fair attendance of Petit Jurors, but not more than half-a-dozen of the pannel of Grand Jurors made their appearance. If a quorum should be present to-day, the Recorder will deliver his charge. JOSEPH BERNARD pleaded guilty to picking the pocket of THOS. HALL, on the 9th of July last, and was sentenced to the State Prison for two years. WM. GREENE pleaded guilty to forgery in the fourth degree, and was sentenced to the Penitentiary for one year. EDWARD HOLDEN pleaded guilty to the same offence, and was sentenced to the State Prison for two years. JAS. ARINOS, HARRIET BUTLER and JEREMIAH O'BRIEN were severally tried for grand larceny, and acquitted.

A SOLDIER KILLED IN A BAR-ROOM BRAWL.—WILLIAM LEE, a soldier belonging to the First Regiment Scott Life Guard, was shot, yesterday morning, by a German named ALBERT UHL, in a porter-house kept by LOUIS BLAUMA, at the corner of Morris and West streets, in the First Ward. The affair quickly came to the knowledge of the Twenty-seventh Precinct Police, and UHL was arrested by Officer DAVIS. LEE was removed to the New-York Hospital; but from the first no hopes were entertained of his recovery, and he died at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Coroner GAMBLE will hold an inquest on the body to-day.

Amusements.

HOPE CHAPEL.—Mr. DE CORDOVA'S new entertainment at this establishment will close this evening and we recommend our friends to take the final opportunity of listening to an extremely vivid poem, and gazing upon a series of life-like pictures of the war. Mr. DE CORDOVA'S health is such that his physicians have peremptorily forbidden his going on with his arduous duties in this warm season. He is, therefore, compelled to forego his present lucrative engagement; but we hear, with pleasure, that the entertainment will be brought before the public during the coming Autumn. It is certainly one of the few things that can interest the public in these war times.

Candidate for Brigadier.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I asked Lieut.-Col. BURNHAM, (now Mayor WOOD'S First Marshal,) "When he was going to the wars?" His reply was, "When I make up my mind to shoot my brother." I see that his name is among the nominees for Brigadier-General. Are men of such uncertain views to receive the indorsement of the loyalists of the North? Yours,

CERTAINTY.

Horrible Accident at Newark.

NEWARK, Monday, Aug. 5.

A building on South Broad-street fell this noon, burying three boys beneath the ruins, one, a son of Alderman PARKHURST, was killed, who was aged 16 years, and the other two badly injured.

Burglary at Fulton, N. Y.

FULTON, Monday, Aug. 5.

A daring burglary was committed here Saturday night. The dwellings of SAMUEL F. CASE and CHAS. CASE were broken into and some $300 worth of silver ware taken.

Markets by Telegraph.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Aug. 6.

FLOUR dull. WHEAT active; White, $1 20; Red, $1 10@1 13. CORN—Yellow, 52c.@53c. MESS PORK, $16 50. LARD steady at 10c.@10¾c. WHISKY 20c.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

	Leaves	For	
United Kingdom	Glasgow	Quebec	July 20
Fulton	Southampton	New-York	July 24
Kangaroo	Liverpool	New-York	July 24
Anglo Saxon	Liverpool	Quebec	July 25
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	July 27
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	July 31
Etna	Liverpool	New-York	July 31
Bohemian	Liverpool	Quebec	Aug. 1
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 3
Edinburgh	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 7
Nova Scotian	Liverpool	Quebec	Aug. 8
Canada	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 10
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 14
North American	Liverpool	Quebec	Aug. 15
Asia	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 17
Arago	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 21
Arabia	Liverpool	Boston	Aug. 24
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 28
Africa	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 31
Rangoon	Liverpool	New-Orleans	Sept. 4

FROM AMERICA.

Great Eastern	Quebec	Liverpool	Aug. 8
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	Aug. 10
Teutonia	New-York	Southampton	Aug. 14
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 14
Norwegian	Quebec	Liverpool	Aug. 17
Africa	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 14
Fulton	New-York	Southampton	Aug. 17
Anglo Saxon	Quebec	Liverpool	Aug. 17
Kangaroo	New-York	Liverpool